PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES!

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,373.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6-39 P.M.				
28th Mar.	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9503
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9605
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
6th Jun.	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8394	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6619		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8394	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	8394		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7919

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July "
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	22nd May "

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOTORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	15th April.
TEIOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
ETORUFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
TEISHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	27th July	5th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	24th Aug.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 30th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 2nd Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 3rd Apr.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 28th Mar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

27th March, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th April 1908.
KORRIBUS	5301	A. Forcati	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	28th Mar. 1908.
YORWARKES	5092	R. Reimarz	24th Apr. 1908.
PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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STRAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	5525	N. Chersich	24th Apr, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	11th April 08.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,963	19th " "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	11th May "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 8,124	27th " "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Keiso	8,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	10th July "

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COMPARE

the Cost of Running a 6-cylinder Napier 5,000 miles (reckoning Fuel, Engine Oil and Tyres) with

The corresponding cost of ... ... { A well-known 4-cylinder British Car / A well-known 6-cylinder Foreign Car } for 5,000 miles.

Approximate cost in pence per mile.

	British 4-cylinder.	Foreign 6-cylinder.	British 6-cylinder Napier.
Oil (Engine)	·25	Not recorded.	·018
Fuel	1·50	2·01	·77
Tyres	5·77	4·55	2·11
Total	7·52	6·56	2·898

Cost for 5,000 miles ... ... { 6-cylinder Napier car... ... £ 60 11 10½ / 4-cylinder British car ... ... £156 16 8 / 6-cylinder Foreign car ... ... £136 14 9 } without oil.

The above figures constitute convincing proof of

Six-cylinder NAPIER Economy,

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Local Events during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription is 40s. per No. 12 Single Nos. Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Wodehouse Street.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the MOORISH ROOM, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, the 11th April, 1908, at 8 P.M. (S.T.)

Members are kindly requested to be present.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE MOTOR UNION.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Motor Union of Western India, will be held at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, on SATURDAY, 11th April, 1908, at 9 P.M. (S.T.), when the Prizes for the Bombay-Kolhapur Trials, Automobile Show and Motor Gymkhana, will be presented after dinner.

Those wishing to be present with their friends should communicate immediately to the Undersigned.

FEE Rs. 15 per head.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEPHEN P. LUDBROOK, L. D. S., England, DENTAL SURGEON, will be at MAHABLESHWAR during April and May, for consultation. ADDRESS—THE FOUNTAINS HOTEL.

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st April next, THE EMPIRE TRADING COMPANY will sever their connection with the TALKING MACHINE Co. (The Gramophone Hall), but will continue their business as Exporters and Importers and General Commision Agents. This is by mutual arrangement by the aforesaid parties.

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THE FAUNA OF BRITISH INDIA, including Ceylon and Burma. Published under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Medium 8vo, with two coloured plates and numerous Illustrations. COLEOPTERA (CHRYCOMELIDÆ), Vol. I., price £1.

London: Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Calcutta and Simla: Thacker, Spink & Co. Bombay: Thacker & Co., Ltd. Burma: Myles Standish & Co., Rangoon. Berlin: Friedlander & Sohn, Carlstrasse, 11.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SULLIMANJI MAHOMEDBHAI DHORAJIA, has contracted for the absolute sale to my client of the undermentioned property, free from all encumbrances. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property or any part thereof, by way of gift, sale, inheritance, trust, mortgage, possession, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Huzaria Street, without the Fort in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 98 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 1293-1293, New No. 8458, Old Survey No. 2382, New Survey No. 3886, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward No. 182, and Street No. 31-33, and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the said Huzaria Street, on the North by the property of Jafferji Moosaji Plumber, and on the South by the property of Curtimbhoy Hasham Alloo. Dated this 27th day of March, 1908.

N. M. CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of April, 1908, at 4-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly audited Balance Sheets made up to 30th June and 31st December, 1907.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
GOCULDASS MADOWJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 20th MARCH, 1908.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the 30th APRIL, 1908 for ADMISSION to the Central Police Training School in accordance with the conditions published on pages 494-95 Part I of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 19th April, 1906.

M. KENNEDY,
Ag: Inspector General of Police.
POONA, 24TH MARCH, 1908.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HORSES CHEAP.

FOR SALE.
AT THE WELLINGTON MEWS,
to reduce Stock with the end of the season
SEVERAL HORSES
useful in single and pair Harness.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANALAL AMBARAM, with the consent of the Acting Official Assignee, Mr. R. D. Sethna and Seth Manekchand Hirachand have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims to the same by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 40, Meadows Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house and stables standing thereon situate lying and being at Upper Mahim, Mogulgully, known as Shivgothas Wadi without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 5072 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 205, and 533, New Nos. 3847 and 4396, Old Survey No. 147, and New Survey No 1-164, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 5583 (1), 5584 (1), 5583 (2), 5584 (3), and 5584 (4) and Street Nos. 59, 59A, and 60, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Mahim Ramji Mandir, on or towards the West by the Mogulgully Road, on or towards the North by the property belonging to St. Paul's Cathedral, on or towards the South by the property of Nathoo Valji.—Dated this 27th day of March, 1908.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MANEKLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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FAMILY PENSION FUND.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ELECTRICAL.

	Rs. a.
Electric Light Fitting. A Handbook for Working Electrical Engineers, embodying practical notes on Installation Management. With numerous illustrations. By John W. Urquhart	3 12
Electro-Plating. A Practical Hand-book. By J. W. Urquhart	3 12
Electric-Light. Its Production and Use. By J. W. Urquhart. With numerous illustrations.	5 10
Dynamo Construction. A Practical Hand-book for use of Engineers, Constructors and Electricians in Charge. By J. W. Urquhart. With numerous illustrations	5 10
The Construction of Dynamos (Alternating and Direct Current). A Text-book for Students, Engineers, etc. By Tyson Sewell, A.M.I.E.E. Illustrated	6 9
Laboratory Work in Electrical Engineering (Preliminary Grade.) A Series of Laboratory Experiments for first and second year Electrical Students. By John Roberts, Junr ...	4 6
A First Book of Electricity and Magnetism. By W. Perren Maycock, M.I.E.E. With One Hundred and Twenty-seven illustrations ...	1 14
Modern Views of Electricity. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Third Edition, revised, 1907... ...	4 8
Notes on Design of Small Dynamo. By George Halliday	1 14
The Dynamo. How made and How used. By S. R. Bottone	1 14
Electrical Engineering for Students. By S. R. Bottone	1 12
The Internal Wiring of Buildings. By H. M. Leaf, A. M. I. C. E. Illustrated	1 8
Continuous Current Armatures. Their Winding and Construction. A Hand-book for Students, Designers, etc.	3 1
The Testing of Alternating Current Machines in Laboratories and Test-Rooms. A Practical Work for Students and Engineers. Vol. I. General Tests, Transformer, Alternators. By Charles Kinzbrunner, A.M.I.E.E. ...	3 15
A Handbook for Electrical Laboratory and Testing Room By J. A. Fleming, M.A.	
Vol. I. Equipment, Resistance, Current, Potential Power	10 15
Vol. II. Meters, Cables, Lamps, Dynamos, Motors, Transformers	12 4
Wireless Telegraphy: Its Origin, Development, Invention, and Apparatus. With 85 Diagrams and Illustrations	9 3
Care and Management of Electrical Machinery. A Handbook for the use of Power Users and Attendants	0 14
Coil and Current: Or the Triumphs of Electricity. By Henry Frith and W. Stepney Rawson. Illustrated	2 10
Electric Wiring, Diagrams and Switchboards. By Newton Harrison. With 105 illustrations shewing the principles and technic of the Art of Wiring	4 5
Telegraphy. A detailed Exposition of the Telegraph System of the British Post Office. By T. E. Herbert. With 509 illustrations...	5 11
Armature Construction. By H. M. Hobart, D. Sc., and A. G. Ellis. With 420 Illustrations and numerous coloured Diagrams	13 2
Polyphase Electric Currents and Alternate Current Motors. By Silvanus P. Thomson. Illustrated	15 12
Electric Bells, Indicators and Aerial Lines. By Umbesto Zerla. Translated by S. R. Bottone	1 12
Modern Dynamos and Batteries for Amateurs and Students. By S. R. Bottone	2 3

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28.
Sir A. Conan Doyle's Powerful Play.
SHERLOCK HOLMES.
Record run at the Lyceum, London.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Commence at 9-30 P.M.
Plan now open at Messrs. ROSE & Co.
Seats can now be booked.

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TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC.
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NO NEED TO TALK TOO MUCH ABOUT IT.
Every one who has already witnessed
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WE FEEL SURE.
Our kind visitors will be quite astonished at the Films of most wonderful Interest just received from Paris. One of which
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Owing to the whole concern being entirely Managed by Europeans.

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Selections from Mendelssohn's
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MONDAY, MARCH 30th, at 9-30 P.M.
SOLOISTS:
Miss PROCTER, Miss SHEPHARD, Mr. G. E THOMAS, Mr. G. F. HILL.
CONDUCTOR: Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Prices of admission: Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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Handsome dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, very handsome extra large carved and polished teak sideboard with special trays for table linen, drawer lined green baize for table, silver and fitted drawer to receive full service for 24 persons, carved side table to match, telescope dining table and 12 carved armchairs to match.

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Lady's writing table with folding writing slope cupboards for stationery and shelf for books.

Handsome and useful drawingroom cozy corner in polished blackwood with spring seats, stuffed hair and corner cupboards, with glass doors and glass shelves, lined plush.

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The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

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GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price. Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage

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NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, have removed from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," which available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 each issue.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their home for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11, 6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Inquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, 2, Green Street, Fort, (behind the Bank of Bombay).

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bosphorus to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN HATFIELD; last seen in the Tea Shop, held on the Maidan, WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

"SPECIAL SHORT."—CONTD.

BEST EVAPORTED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, APRICOTS and PEACHES at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONFECTIONERY.—Phillips and Company, the well-known and reliable house for groceries, have always a large stock of Pascall's Sweets in bottles. Over 96 kinds to select from. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

ESCAPED on Sunday morning, a TAME GREY PARROT. Please return to Mrs. HARD CASTLE, Taj Mahal Hotel. Finder will be well rewarded.

FOR SALE.—CHAMPION PEDIGREE, Wire and Smooth FOX TERRIER PUPS, 2½ to 8 months old. Apply before 31st instant, to GEO. JACKSON, Sassoon Dock, Bombay.

LOST.—On Monday, 24th instant, a POCKET BOOK, containing about Rs. 1,200 (one note of Rs. 500 and others of smaller value). Finder will be handsomely rewarded on returning same to W. Ba-Smith, Baby's Rock, Sankli Street, Byculla.

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Session, last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Several copies of a postcard recently scattered over India, advertising children's Endowments, have been sent by last week's mail to Mr. E. F. Henderson, I. C. S. retd., for advice. In every such case he has been able to show vastly better terms obtainable elsewhere upon identical conditions, and he strongly advises all persons who receive the said advertisement to pause and put their case before him before taking out a Policy. Mr. Henderson's advice is available on the conditions, copy of which can be obtained on application to Mr. HENDERS N whose address is 47, Leinster Gardens, London, W.

MODY AND CO.—Dealers in Electric Traveling Fans, Accumulators, Volt and Amp-Meter, &c., No. 7, Patell St., Fort. Price-List Free.

MUNSHI gives LESSONS in Hindustani and Gujarathi. Long experience, Moderate terms.—Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Dadoobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, for 5 or 6 months, from May 15th. Apply to Commander VINES, R. I. M

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR, on the Hill, Gowalia Tank, more suitable for Europeans, Rs. 100. Apply D. L. BATLIBOI, No. 3, Church Gate St.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—"MATILDA" building, next to Victoria Gardens, comfortable airy house, with Verandahs all round, good gardens, suitable for Europeans. Apply to Mr. PERCY, Jacob Sassoon Mill.

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WANTED.—The SERVICES of reliable Shipping, Forwarding and Clearing Agents, by an up-country Merchant, having wholesale imports and export Machinery, Yarn, Cloth and Mill Store's business. State terms to Box No. 734 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a DESPATCH CLERK, for Engineering business, one with experience in Mercantile line and who can write his own correspondence perfectly. Salary Rs. 60 with prospects. Apply Box No. 745 c/o "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—WOMEN TELEGRAPHISTS for the Government Telegraph Department. Applicants must be over 18 years, and under 30 years. For particulars apply to the ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Sub-Division.

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ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

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The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence solicit correspondence from RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery perhaps more a needed to by an expert.
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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needle work, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE LADY SUPERIOR,
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NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK, (Late Property of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Drysdale Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will continue to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad.
Bombay Gazette Office.

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THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—MAR. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major B C Waterfield, B
Lieut R J W Heale, B
Mr J Cornes, B Cov
Mr W Carr, B Cov
Mr W C Oram, B
Mr J H Smellie, B
Mr F W Mathews, B
Mr G T Lane, B
Mr H C Robertson, B
Mr A C Daniel, Bo
Major A P Douglas, R A
Major T M Ward, 97 Deccan Inf
Major S M Edwardes, D S O, 125 Inf
Major H E Lowes, 119 Inf
Major W E Lloyd, 97 Deccan Inf
Capt G C Hodgson, 32 Sikh Prs
Capt B Holbrooke, 124 Bel
Capt A C S B Ellis, 121 Prs
Capt H T S Rogers, 1-7 G R
Capt C P Barlow, 2-8 G R
Capt H L Dyce, 9 H Horse
Capt J G Griffith, 32 Lrs
Capt G D McCormick, 72 Punj
Capt A M Perreau, R F A
Capt P B Sangster, 2 Lrs
Capt W G P Murray, 21 Punj
Capt C L Peart, 106 Hazara Prs
Lieut W J Bovill, 1-39 Garhwal R
Lieut F Carey, R A
Lieut H Liepmann, 13 Raj
Lieut A B Stuart-Menteth, 24 Punj
Lieut K Robertson, 2 Lrs
Lieut H M Wightwick, 21 Punj
Lieut J Moran, 11 Raj
Lieut C Cavendish, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut W G W Durham, 27 Lt Cav
Lieut E W Reynolds, 96 Bear Inf
Lieut J P Thompson, 35 Sind H
Lieut C A Bignell, 4 Raj
Lieut G D Rice, 103 Lt Inf
Lieut J G Willoughby, 33 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr S N Walker, B 6 mo M C
Mr H B Garrick, B 6 mo M C
Mr W E Judd B C 6 mo furl
Major W Molesworth, I M S M furl to 8-6-08
Major F C S Samborne Palmer, 13 Raj to 2-4-08
Major H H Dunlop, 20 D H 6 mo M C
Major R E Roome, 36 Jacob's H 6 mo M C
Capt G Browse, I M S 10 days
Capt A Hay, 61 Prs to 16-7-08
Capt R P James, 58 Rifles 6 mo M C
Lieut J L Murphy, 43 Erinpura R 14 days
Lieut H Stoddart, 11 Raj 6 mo
Lieut E P Manwaring white 128 Prs 3 days
Commander C F Fletcher, R I M 1 day

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C H West, C I E B
Mr H P Pedler, B
Mr R W Egerton, B
Major W Molesworth, I M S M
Mr F L Sprott, Bo
Capt A D Cox, 69 Punj
Lieut H L Harkness, S and T Corps
Lieut E P Manwaring White, 128 Prs
Lieut C W Ramsay, R I M
Engineer G H Sharvell, R I M

DIVINE SERVICE.

4TH SUNDAY, IN LENT, 29TH MARCH, 1908.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—93, 250 and 318.
3-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—288, 252 and 31.
Collections for—Church Expenses.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church

N B No Communion
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Preacher Rev Mr Todd R N

WEEK DAYS.

8 p m—Friday Lautern Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8-30 a m—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—309, 92 and 182.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—89, 93, 409, 255 and 449.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m—Holy Eucharist—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Nicholson.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Schools.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Plain.
8-45 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH
Prince's Dock.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays,
11 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
5-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH
Hornby Road
8 a.m.—Litany and Matins.
8-45 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

The week day Services will be as usual at 8 a m and 4-45 p m except on Thursday when Evensong and special Lenten address will be at 6-30 p m

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
3 p m—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p.m—Evening Service.
Psalm—124
Hymns—145, 43, and 11.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.
8-30 a.m —Sunday School
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton.
Hymns—343, 249 and 365.
Psalm—100.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a.m.—Parade Service—Preacher Rev C Ryder Smith, B. A
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher, Rev C Ryder Smith, B A.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.
5 p.m—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Divine Service—Preacher Rev A J Revnell.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD
Opposite Byculla Club.
9 a m and 6-30 pm—Sunday Services—Preacher Mr S H Kearsey

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)
9-15 a.m.—Sunday School
11 a.m.* and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services
All seats free, All are Welcome.
* Preacher Rev Fawsett Shaw, O Rev C B Hill, B A

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla,
Rev C. B. Hill, B. A., Pastor.
8-15 a m—Sunday School.
9-30 a.m.—Morning Service
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March 28.

Members are requested to return all Arms Accoutrements and Saddlery to Head-Quarters as early as possible.

T. W. CUFFE, Major.,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 28.

440 CARTER & INTER CO. CUP.

The Competitions for the Carter and Inter Company.
Company Challenge Cups will take place at Colaba on Sunday the 29th instant. Firing to commence at 9 a m. Drawing for places at 8-45 a m.

R W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 28.

135.—Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Asaami Prize Distribution of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 31st instant at 9 p m.
The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, who attend in Uniform.
Invitation for friends can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.
Dress, Officers—Mess Dress, White
N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform, with forage Cap.
126.—Arms—All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters by Monday the 30th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens hese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 38 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MEMORY MAN

Brain Fag, Exhaustion, Neuralgia—

The man who *never* forgets! Is it possible there can be such a man—one who remembers everything? We suppose it does not ordinarily occur to readers what a tremendous advantage a *reliable* memory gives them, how even their very abilities, friendships, and attainments could not be continued *without a good memory*! That extraordinary "memory" man, Datas, who can instantly give the date of any notable occurrence in the history of the world, says he has been accustomed for the last six years to arm himself against loss of memory, and *prevent nervous exhaustion* and mental fatigue by a methodical use of Phosferine. *Nervous exhaustion*, says Datas, is always followed by loss of memory, and the only way to speedily remedy or prevent the condition is to *renew the nerve forces* with a course of Phosferine. As Datas is paid a very large income to demonstrate his marvellous feats of memory, his striking testimony to the efficacy of the great nerve specific, is just that *practical* evidence which every reasoning worker seeks for and instantly appreciates.

How Datas defies them.

Datas, the extraordinary "memory" man, writes:—"I find Phosferine the best tonic in the world—there is nothing like it for dispelling brain-fag. As you are probably aware, my income is derived from the exercise of an absolutely perfect memory, and after several hours of committing dates and facts to memory I naturally feel mentally exhausted, but Phosferine soon puts me right. I also consider Phosferine an excellent preventive of such nervous disorders as neuralgia and sciatica. You can publish my testimonial as much as you like and as long as you like. I have used Phosferine for the past six years and am quite convinced that there is not a better nerve tonic for the brain worker anywhere."—December 17, 1907.

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Influenza | Premature Decay | Exhaustion | Rheumatism
Indigestion | Backache | Stomach Disorders | Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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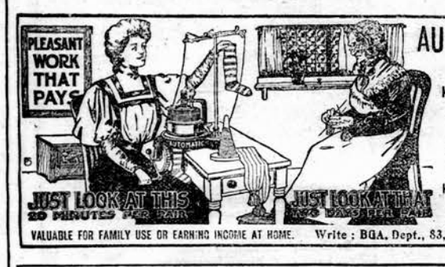

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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S
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WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
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Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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An Order Form will be found in the lower corner of this page.

THE LAST DAY.

THIS WILL BE THE LAST ANNOUNCEMENT.

The lists for the first edition of "The Historians' History—at first edition prices—will be closed to-night. The first edition prices are the lowest which "The Times" will ever offer. Mofussil Orders must Bear Post-Mark not later than 28th.

The advantage to be gained by those who shall subscribe now—at the last moment—is the advantage of receiving the best bargain, of getting the most value, of securing a copy of the great work at a price which gives them the benefit of large economies due to manufacturing an enormous edition, and of receiving a concession in the price in return for their co-operation in helping to make this first edition a success.

"The Historians' History," being a work new to the Indian public, has had to prove its merits, to establish its right to a foremost position in literature, to overcome the natural indifference of the public towards a book about which nothing had previously been known. These results have now been achieved; the work is widely known, its merits are recognised, and public approval of it has been most cordial. Had it been offered at twice the present price, it would have had a steady but a restricted sale. At "The Times'" price the sale has been extraordinary.

Some persons who have inquired about it, and who have examined a specimen volume, have decided to wait until next year, or next cold weather, or after their return from the Hills, before sending their orders. We do not wish anyone to buy this work until he decides that he really wants it. Those who may wish to take delivery three months or six months hence may have that privilege, and be permitted to subscribe before the prices are advanced, if they register their names now and send us their order form, with remittance, but not otherwise.

FIRST EDITION THE CHEAPEST.

¶ We are, however, far less concerned about next year's or next month's subcribers than about those whose names will go down on the lists to be closed to-night, for a copy of the work at lowest prices at which we shall ever offer it. And for the following reasons:—

Having contended that the first edition of a new book should have such a price as will be likely to cause it to appeal, at the outset, to the widest possible public, and having made a radical departure in publishing by issuing this book, as an experiment, at the lowest instead of at the highest price, we wish to swell the subscription list to such a number as shall prove that our attitude in a matter which directly concerns every man or woman who has ever bought, or ever will buy, a new book, is the correct and the only rational one. We have, therefore, invited the public to co-operate in making this offer of the first edition an unprecedented success, to the end that the time may be hastened when books shall be published at cheaper prices, when good literature shall be more widely disseminated; and when the "natural purchasers" of new books shall be permitted to buy them at a reasonable price as soon as they are issued, instead of having to wait, as they do have to wait now, until the publisher has sold off the edition at an unreasonable price.

We repeat—this will be the last announcement, and this is the end of the opportunity. The offer of "The Historians' History," not only in "The Times'" opinion, but in that of the leading British journals, is, from the point of book values of the present day, absolutely without precedent. To-night the offer will be withdrawn and the first edition prices will come to an end.

The Times

Bombay Agent, "The Times of India."

"The Historians' History of the World in Brief."

¶ The Historians' History of the World comprises 25 volumes and 17,000 pages. It is a comprehensive yet compact narrative of the rise and development of nations, as recorded by the great writers of all ages. It is an impartial and cosmopolitan record of human progress in all its salient aspects—wars and statecraft, civilisation and culture. It is copiously indexed.

¶ It is not so large as to be unwieldy, nor does it occupy more space than can be conveniently given to it in the average Indian household. Although the scope of its contents is extraordinary, yet it occupies in the book case a space 4 ft. high × 2 ft. wide.

¶ It is a work of epoch-making importance, tracing the history of every people, beginning with ancient Egypt and Assyria, following up the story of events through all the kingdoms of the mediæval world, and culminating in a complete account of every nation which exists to-day—not only of the British Empire, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Austria, Italy, the United States, and Japan, but all the lesser nations as well.

¶ Its cosmopolitan character is exemplified by the fact that among its contributors are Professors of eighteen Universities, including Oxford, Cambridge, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and Harvard. The Historians' History is at once authentic and critical; all its information has been elucidated in the light of recent research.

¶ It is a work that compresses the entire story of human progress into a fascinating narrative—illustrating a thousand times over the saying that truth is stranger and more enthralling than fiction. It is, therefore, an inexhaustible source of entertainment, a constant aid and stimulus in the affairs of every day life, and finally, an ideal book for India.

¶ The Editors have made sure of preserving that human interest which is indispensible to any true picture of men and manners, by quoting, whenever possible, the exact words of the master-writers: Herodotus and Livy, Froissart and Gibbon, Carlyle and Macaulay, and many other historic names are represented in these pages.

¶ In a word, The Historians' History of the World gives a panoramic view of men and nations, exhibits a complete record of their achievements, their ideals and discoveries, their art, science, and religion, and all that may be included under the comprehensive name of history.

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Book Three-Quarter Morocco (or other binding as desired.)

My remittance followed by post.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer, Clan Macdougall 2975 tons, Captain R. Stirling sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE P & O extra steamer Socotra, 3696 tons, Captain W. R. Hickey will sail to-day for London, Antwerp and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Crotonfels 3105 tons Captain H. Moller arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a cargo of kerosene oil.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan 1787 tons, Captain H. Ulrich sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 165 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser 1713, tons Captain P. von. Holdt arrived in harbour yesterday from Ibo with a general cargo and 21 cabin and 296 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umzumbi 2139 tons Captain H. A. Mitchell arrived in Bombay harbour on the 16th March from London via Natal etc, with a cargo of coal and Messrs Chesney Johnstone Stewart & Co and deck passengers.

THE steamer Agra 3174 tons Captain A. Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Kaira Chi with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr H Christian ..... R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Litchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Goubleniith ..... R Navy
H M S Redbre at.....Lt-Comdr S Hose ..... R Navy
R I M S Talbousie.....Capt J C Border ..... R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage ..... R Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Capt S D Vale ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—MAR 27.

Agra ..... 3174 Smith ..... K Nixon & Co
Africa ..... 1312 Manley ..... M M & Co
Claverbk ..... 1441 Schon ..... The Captain
Comboon ..... 2789 Turnbull ..... W & A Graham & Co
Egypt ..... 4178 Summers ..... P & O Co
Fife ..... 2194 Harrison ..... The Bo Co
Firoze ..... 2005 Watson ..... B & P S N Co
Frankdale ..... 3160 Kidd ..... T M & Co
Kaiser ..... 1713 Von Holdt ..... A Strandes
Ipswich ..... 519 Pelling ..... Shah S N Co
Loch Tay ..... 3416 Stephen ..... W & A Graham & Co
Consort ..... 1755 Hines ..... B & P S N Co
Norfolk ..... 2566 Boney ..... G Cotton & Co
Nerbudda ..... 1961 Williams ..... M M & Co
Newbridge ..... 2207 Daly ..... W & A Graham & Co
Persi ..... 41-8 Powell ..... London ..... 28 3 P & O Co
Shah Noojum ..... 2741 Foster ..... H A Hassum
Shah Noor ..... 278 Hudson ..... H A H Hassum
Thornbeck ..... 2345 Bolton ..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Umzumbi ..... 2139 Mitchell ..... R A Willis
Westfield ..... 2197 Skerry ..... The Captain
Warooga ..... 1699 Bamber ..... Burch ..... 30 3 M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed ..... Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—MAR. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Kagoshima Maru	2781	Kori	Kobe	1-4	N Y Kaisha
H C an	3503	Melr	Dunkirk	19-4	F Muir & Co
C & R Nowshera	1261	Man'n	Calcutta	3-4	M M & Co
D&B	1819	ty of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c	19-4	K Nixon & Co
K Dilo	...	...	...	2127	Pickerlog	Hull	10-4	F Muir & Co
M Delta	...	...	...	4780	Daniel	Shanghai	14-4	P & O S N Co
N Ockenfels	...	...	...	2213	Ottmann	...	...	Kobe	28-3	Glade & Co
P Clan Cumming	...	...	...	3197	Williamson	Antwerp	28-3	F Muir & Co

H W P D

Mahmudi	...	...	517	Ahmed	...	Kobi	...28-3	B S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	...	...	924	Mahomed	...	Mgalore	...30-4	B S N Co Ld

M W D D

Peninsular	...	...	2017	...	...	Aden	...	12-16	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Ville-de-la-Ciotat	3357	Bridson	Nelson	...	28-3	M Maritimes & Co
1	Scindia	...	3 53	Kelso	...	Lpool	26-3	W & A G & Co
2	Castalia	...	1041	Abney	Lpool	31-4	W & A Graham & Co
3	Aust ia	...	...	4570	Gillbber	Trieste	28 3	A Lloyd s S NCo
4	Itria	...	...	3429	Peacocke	...	...	N P	...	M M & Co
5	Kirkbr	...	...	...	2276	Watson	...	N P	...	W & A G & Co
6	Barbarigo s	...	...	2811	Gi ocpello	Calcutta	...	26-3	S C Italiana
7	Roncnfels	...	...	3323	Kippner	...	Kobi	...	6-4	Gl de & Co
7	Chins	...	...	...	3855	Petrie	...	Kobe	29 3	A L S S N Co
8	Africa	...	...	...	2315	Barlaich	...	Tdes c	...	1-4	A L S S N Co
9	Socotra	...	...	3896	Hickey	...	London	...	...	28-3	P & O Co
10&11	Oceana	...	...	3597	Hayward	...	Shanghai	...	...	1-4	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel	Commander.	From
26	Umzumbi	Mitchell	Natal, &c
27	Egypt s	Summers	London, Mar 8
	Kaisr s	Holdt	Ibo, Mar 3
	Agra s	Smith	Karachi, Mar 25
	Crotzfels s	Moller	New Yo k, Feb 11

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Abbotsford s	Scroggie	Calcutta
	King Robert s	Saunders	Kiab
	Sultan s	Ulrich	Zanzibar, &c
	Clan Macdougall s	Stirling	Dunkirk

The steamer Socotra, Hickey, for London, obtained her port-clearance yesterdays

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Castalia, for Liverpool, &c
" Iris, for Calcutta, &c
" Virawa, for Zanzibar, &c

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Bombay Mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi afternoon of the 25th instant.

The R. I. S. N. s.s. Golconda, left Portsaid afternoon of the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 27.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—3 tons, old Chinaware, G W Gilchrist.

FOR HULL.

City of Vienna s—4 bales old woolen bagging, The new Mofussil Co; 1 000 cwt cottonseed, 1,000 cwt myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

Acara s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, 16,600 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Cumming s—20 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co; 918 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri 50 bales hemp P. Parshotam and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Acara s—1,000 tons, Manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ockenfels s—13 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1989 cwts gingellyseed, 990 cwts mowrah-seed 1485 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—62 cwt Olibanum Moldina Liljee; 85 bales gum, G Tejpal.

Austria s—1000 cwt seed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Oceana s—225 cwts Olibanum, K N Misne and Co; 75 cwt sharkfins, G Moledina; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 187 cwt sharkfins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 15 cwt Indian condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 75 bales twist, P B Petit and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 cwt onions, R E Dadachanji,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—55 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—200 bales cotton. D E Curranee and Co; 400 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. "VILLE-DE LA-COTAT."

The following passengers will proceed to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Ville-de la-Ciotat" to-day from Victoria Dock Shed No. I. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 5 p.m. native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Shed, at 3 30 p.m. with all their baggage.

COLOMBO.—Mr R Delacotte, Mrs O Mavrick, Mrs E Mavrick, Mr D L twak, Mr and Mrs I Schsider, Mrs S Schsider, Mrs Ogar, Mr M Seelsmun, Mr D Tosette, Miss More, M jor W G Home, Mr C H Gregge, Mr A S Howard Smith.

ADELAIDE.—Mr Bentsam.

SYDNEY.—Mr R P Dacios, Mr and Mrs W Mattras and baby, Mr Noe, Mr Desneux, Mr AE Finckh, Mrand baby, Mr O'Connor, and child.

YOKOHAMA.—Mr S K Bapat, Lt-Col F H Oldfield.

MELBOURNE.—Mr H G Kelly, 1 child and infant Mr J A Henderson, Mr P L Pittman.

NOUMEA.—Mr A Esmondo, Mr and Mrs Ferras, and 2 children Mr Valletteau de Monilac, Mr. Dunoyer de Noirmont, Mr Ladgerio, Mr and Mrs Jaspard, Mr deLambertye, Mr Dubois, Mr and Mrs Destonnieux and 3 children Mr and Mrs Etesse, Mr and Mrs Bertin, Mr J Massy, Mr Grant, Mr Bats, Mr and Mr Philonse, and child Mr and Mrs Terrier, Mr an Mrs L Hourts, Mr Millo Mr Legnes, Mr and Mrs Danby, Miss Lemall, Miss J Bois, Mr Bourjue, Mr Drillet, Mr Selten, Mr Bolland, Mr Golen.

WELL, THAT'S FINE.

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THAT GIVES THAT PLEASING AND SATISFYING EXPRESSION AFTER USE.

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which may be regarded as
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 27.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	87 9/16		1/16
2½ do.	Rentes ...	97		unchgd
2¾ do.	Sterling Loan ...	101 1/4	3/16	
2½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63 1/2		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...		25 9/16	1/16	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	1/16	
Do.	in New York ...	55 1/4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·13 1/2		1/2
Do.	do do. Berlin.	20·42 1/2	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·83		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		3 p. c.		since 19inst
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 3/4		unchgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 3/4		unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2 7/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		2 7/8		unchgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £125.000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Mails :—

The Bombay Mails of 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

* Closing tone of Silver :—Dull.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£40,800,000	Inc.	£200,000
Public Deposits	...£19,800,000	Inc.	£200,000
Other Deposits	...£43,700,000	Inc.	£2,300,000
Government Securities	£13,920,000	unchgd.	...
Other Securities	...£17,200,000	Inc.	£3,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£31,000,000	Dec.	£300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	Steady with better demands and improved business.
Futures ...	Steady.
East Indian ...	Flat.
Manchester ...	Quiet.
Total Sales ...	7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 "
Imports ...	5,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	5·72+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	8 1/8 unchanged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·31 +10	5·31 +09	5·31 +09	5·30 +08	5·29 +07
Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·14 +07	5·20 +06	5·16 +03	5·13 +05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	14,000	bales.
Do. do. last year ...	22,000	"
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	
Do. to Continent	2,000	"

Spot Cotton—10·20 unchanged.

Futures—Month of May 9·66—01 } Advanced early on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and tended to decline later owing to commission house liquidation.

Do. do. July 9·62+02 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 5/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of May 9·83+04
Do. do. July 9·83+01
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—37—May-June—London—Value—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/2—May-June London—Value—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship, 57 1/2
March-April—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/4
April-May—H A and D—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 53 1/4 April-May—Antwerp—Done Canal.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—46 1/4 April-May—Havre Buyers—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 7s 2½d.—Done.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow		...30s. 6d.
" "	Mutton Tallow	...33s. 3d.
General tone of Tallow Auction		...Easier.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
7 Boxes Gold Bullions	Rs. 4,68,480	London	Egypt	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	do	Yokohama Bank
1 Tin Sovs ..	825	Jeddah	Shah Najam	F A Moraj
Gold Coins ..	705			
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Porebunder Bahrein	Warooga	M Macenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000			
1 Bundle Sovs..	525	Veraval		
Rupees	130			
1 Bundle Rupees	600	Linga		
1 Bund e Rupees	2,100	Muscat		
3 Packages Sovs	105			
Gold Coins ..	3,445	do	do	G H Methawani
Rupees	3,858			
1 Box Gold Bullions	28,400	London	Egypt	Mercantile Bank
9 Packages, Sovs	840			
Gold Coins ..	2,358	Koweit		
Rupees	13,927			
29 Packages Rs	57,070	Dubai	Warooga	Sundry Importers
11 Packages Rs.	22,000	Linga		
26 Packages	20,600	Bahrein		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [27TH MARCH, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent., " 26th "
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent., " 26th "
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. "

Money :—

Banks are taking short Deposits up to two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged to-day at 1/3 27-32 T. T. and 1/3 ⅛ on demand, the credit rate being general at 1/4 1/16 3 months' sight. On the whole the tone of the market is easier and more particularly as regards forward selling rates, business at 1/3 29-32 T. T. for June being to-day impracticable. Private bills are also very scarce but so far Banks have refused to buy under our quotations. Far Eastern rates are unchanged and steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...		1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...		1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		168 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		127 1/2
Hongkong—60 days' sight ...		140
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...		151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days sight ...		187

Government Paper.

The Market opened unchanged at 96 1/16 for cash and the first settlement and 96 3/16 for the second settlement. Only a small business has been reported but the market appears steady enough at the close. Calcutta quotations are advised as 96 1/8 ready and 96 5/16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96·1
1st Settlement	...	" 96·1
2nd Settlement	...	" 96·3

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar silver in London closed 116 down at 25 9/16 ready and 25 11/16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was unchanged at 55 1/4. Locally the market has been quiet and since morning the price of ready bars has fallen 1/8 to 66 9/16 ex-duty. Forward rates are unaltered from the morning at 65 7/8. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

		Rs.	a. p.
English Bar Gold	...	24	6 0
Australian Bar Gold	...	24	5 0
Bombay Bar Gold	...	24	2 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	...	15	2 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	...	15	2 0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	...	66	9 0
Ditto 1st Settlement	...	65	14 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	...	65	14 0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	11,07,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	1,14,000
Sundries	41,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	10,000
Other Authorized Securities	2,33,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	3,83,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ..	8,49,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	8,32,000
Bullion	.....	29,000
Balance with other Banks...	7,74,000	.....
Sundries	2,000	.....
Cash.....	13,63,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, only 20 lakh was alloted in Bills at 1s.3 29-32d., and a further 10 lakh after the sales at the same rate. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 6.50 lakhs, and for next week the amount advertised is again 20 lakhs.

The mail of the 13th March brings £10,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	Rs.	100,000
Bombay	...	"	30,000
Madras	...	"	5,30,000
		Total...Rs	6,60,000

1 2 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.

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We could scarcely say more, and we are content to think we can scarcely say less.

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The mail of the 20th March brings £1.80,000 silver and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	Rs.	50,000
Bombay ...	...	"	70,000
Madras ...	...	"	5 30,000
		Total...Rs.	6,50,000

The mail of the 27th March brings £140,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...	Rs.	20,000
Madras ...	...	"	10,000
		Total...Rs.	30,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year
Khandeish	2,006	161,605	253,982
Central India ...	587	39,982	66,736
Barsee and Nugger ...	2,828	86,859	134,159
Berars...	3,480	282,545	369,772
Central Provinces ...	2,949	221,386	252,213
Total Oomras...	11,950	802,517	1,076,665
Dhollera	3,797	61,993	124,157
Broach	16,823	86,739	111,536
Compta and Dharwar.	4,647	44,404	23,331
Westerns	219	3,449	6,421
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	2,839	303,330	412,758
Rajputana	863	20,110	45,059
Sind	1,042	35,820	12,764
Persian	76	769	1,285
American	663	26,737	14,275
Egyptian	669	3,362	862
Other Sorts]	...	379	752
Totals...	43,539	1,889,608	1,830,535

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	43,589	115,434	—71,845
Receipts from 1st Oct 07 to 26th March 1908.	1,389,608	1,830,535	—440,927
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	20,227	22,007	—1,780
China	9,870	51,174	—41,304
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	30,097	73,181	—43,084
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 07 to 26Mar.08			
Europe	337,814	556,477	—218,663
China	11,541	24,222	—12,681
Japan	214,608	336,388	—121,782
Coast Ports ...	19,871	32,962	—13,091
Total ...	583,832	950,049	—366,417
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	35,531	44,806	—9,245
China			
Japan	3,286	25,032	—21,746
Coast Ports			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907.—4,678 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1907.—6,436 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	376,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 26th March 08.	1,389,608	"
	1,767,608	"
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 26th March 1908	583 632	"
	1,183,976	"
Afloat	38,847	"
	1145,129	"
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	550,000	"
Stock in all hands on 27th Mar. 08.....	595,129	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Up to yesterday the fall in the Home markets continued steadily. Nothing seemed to check the downward movement, and though we were informed that the Ginner's report was considered "bullish" in New York, the drop followed as usual. Bad trade is said to be the cause of the protracted fall, which originated with the monetary panic in America. Though trade is not satisfactory at the moment, we cannot think it is as bad as the present course of the market would imply; and should prices for New Crop futures in Liverpool fall below 5d., we shall be prepared for a sharp reaction after the recent trammering the market has undergone. Since the 21st January there has been a drop of nearly 1s. per lb. in Liverpool.

To-day advises show a rise of 5 to 10 points in futures in Liverpool, while New York and New Orleans remain steady.

The following is our usual weekly comparative statement of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·68	5·72	—·16
Futures, Mar-Apl.	5·39	5·31	—·08
Do. July-Aug	5·36	5·28	—·08
NEW YORK—			
Spot	10·66	10·30	—·30
Futures, May ...	9·96	9·66	—·30
Do. July ...	9·93	9·62	—·31
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	10 3/4	10 5/8	—1/8
Futures, May ...	10·15	9·88	—·27
Do. July ...	10·10	9·83	—·27

The past week has been a phenominal collapse in the "Sutta" market for good Broach. On Friday last good and fine Broach were quoted the same rate, viz. Rs. 264 1/2. On Tuesday the opening price was Rs. 259 for both, and on Wednesday prices were very irregular, but the settlement rates were Rs. 251 for good and Rs. 256 for fine.

After the completion of the March settlements the market opened quiet but steady, but yesterday afternoon there was a decidedly better feeling, and buyers having come out, business was done in fine M. G. Bengals, Khangaum-Akola, and Khandesh, for May delivery at enhanced rates. This morning the market opened steady at about yesterday's closing prices, and closes firmer business having been done during the day in M. G. Bengals, Khandesh and some descriptions of Oomras at and about our quotations. Bengals are firm with very few sellers for May delivery.

Receipts again show a heavy falling off during the past week, the deficiency as compared with last year being 72,000 bales. The total deficit since 1st October is 441,000 bales. This heavy decline in receipts must eventually tell on the market and with none too large stocks, and little prospect of further accumulations, we may look for an improvement in prices later on, which any continued steadiness in the Home markets would accelerate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	258	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	212	May
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	206	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	203	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	202	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	195/6	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195/1	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	195/6	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	186	"
Good Westerns ...	210	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	238	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone... ... ...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-A.	A. M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
5·29 —02	5·29 —01	5·29 —02	5·29 —01	5·29 —01
A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
5·24 unchgd	5·20 unchgd	5·16	Mutilated.	

FREIGHTS.

The market is unchanged with very little enquiry either for ready or forward.

The s. s. "Socotra" for Antwerp, London and Amsterdam filled up at 8s. 6d.

For Marseilles 7s. was accepted for filling up orders in the s. s. "City of London" and s. s. "Scindia."

The s. s. "Acara" loading at Karachi for Antwerp was taken by speculators for balance of cargo at 10s. 2 ports, Hull and Antwerp.

Reletts have been done for Antwerp at 10s. Dunkirk at 9s. and in the Rubattino at 11s. April loading.

Business for the following parts has been done :—

Hull	11s.	April.
Hamburg	11s.	"

The following are the rates for April-May.

Antwerp...	10s. 6d.
Dunkirk...	11s. 6d.
Havre	11s. 6d.
Genoa	11s.
Hamburg	11s.
Hull	10s.
Liverpool and Marseilles	10s.

The Austrian Lloyds quote 15s. seeds, 16s. cotton and the Rubattino for May 12s. seeds, 12/6 cotton. The market closes dull.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the week, ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Wheat	55,861	cwts.
Linseed	10,669	"
Rapeseed	20,362	"
Gingellyseed	19,878	"
Poppyseed	91	
Groundnuts	4,443	"
Castorseed	19,980	"
Rice	2,28,325	"
Myrabollams	28,111	"
Cottonseed	63,710	"
Mowrahseed	2,035	"
Gram	7,521	"
Joowar	6 975	"
Maize	570	

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED :—The market is firm owing to small arrivals and a better enquiry from Home. The tendency of prices is upwards. We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
May ... ... " 8 11 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market has advanced considerably owing to unfavourable crop accounts. The winter rains were not sufficient to improve the prospects. Prices are higher than Home quotations, and fresh business is difficult to put through. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore, April May Rs. 9 9 0 B. T
" Delhi " " 9 10 6 "
Yellow Gujerat " " 10 6 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—Though the market has improved from the bottom prices, there is only a meagre enquiry, and at the close we quote as under :—

Bold white 85 per cent. ... Rs. 55 0 0
Red-Muggy... ... ... Rs. 54 4 0
Yellow Himmajbat ... Rs. 57 0 0

POPPYSEED :—The market has ruled firm during the week.

April-May ... ... Rs. 11 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—The demand from Home is small, and the market closes easier as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
April-May ... ... " 31 8 0

COTTONSEED.—The market has ruled firmer during the past week and the closing price is Rs. 25-0-0.

MOWRAHED.—The market has been steady at Rs. 5-6-0 to Rs. 5-7-0.

GROUNDNUTS.—Thoughout the week the market has been quiet but steady at Rs. 43-0-0.

WHEAT.—The market is firm, but there is little business doing. Red Ahmedabad is offered at Rs. 38 per candy. We quote :—

White Delhi, April-May ... Rs. 6 2 6 B. T.

JUST ARRIVED.

A very large Assortment of most Powerful and Elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES.
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY

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PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE

SAFES,

RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.

Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States, Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.

CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.

HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet with prices easier all round.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is going from bad to worse. The demand is almost nil, and a further decline being expected in the Home markets, buyers will not operate.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The demand is very slack and there has been almost nothing doing during the week.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The Market is very dull,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT

AGA KHAN'S STATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant Beebee Saheb. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Moos of Messrs Payne and Co., appeared for the third defendant Beebee Shamsool Mooluk. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants Kadijah Beebee and Shahzadi Begum. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji, Rustomji, Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

Mr. Inverarity continued the cross-examination of Malek Taj Begum.

In Hassan Ali's life time were his brothers and sisters and their descendants entitled to the same share as his children or different shares? Hassan Ali's children were entitled to more.

Continuing, witness said that the children of Ali Shah were entitled to an equal share as the brothers and sisters of Ali and their descendants.

That was a change in the practice of the family? Hassan Ali when he came to Bombay his income was increased.

Is that the only reason? Yes.

Continuing, witness said that Hassan Ali was an extremely generous man. He used to maintain and give cash allowances to a large number of people who were not related to him. That was his pleasure. Ali Shah did the same. And the present Agakhan had also done the same. In Ali Shah's time, the surplus of the income after maintaining the family in a proper manner was not his property. It was the property of the family. Questioned as to the rights of the family, witness said that the rights depended upon the position of the members.

Does the property purchased by the present Aga Khan out of the surplus belong to him? No. It belongs to the whole family.

Continuing, witness said she cannot say what her share in the property was nor could she say anything of the share of other members of the family. All the wives of Hassan Ali were outside the family; so also Lady Ali Shah, Lady Jangi Shah and others. None of them were descendants of Ismail or the descendants of Moorsheds.

Any of them considered holy? They are looked upon as holy because they were the wives of Hassan Ali and his descendants. They do not derive their holiness from any other source.

Aziz Khan's wife is a converted Hindu? I do not know. I have not heard.

Continuing, witness said that these ladies would have had no right to the offerings if they were not the wives of Hassan Ali or his descendants as the case might be and had no children.

Hasan Ali had a pension from Government? Yes.

That belonged to the family or not? Please do not as that question, refer the books.

I do not wish to refer to the books but I wish to know from you if this pension was mixed up with the offerings from the Khojas? It became the family property.

Who told you of this mixing up of the income? Nobody told me.

Do you say that Hassan Ali mixed the pension and the offerings fund? I have not seen the book. I can't say. I say that the money used to go to the Dufterkhana.

Did the pension go to the Dufterkhana? Yes. It was the practice to send to the Dufterkhana whatever money was received.

Do you know of your own knowledge that the Government pension was sent to the Dufterkhana? I have not seen it with my own eyes but I know. Members of the family told me so.

[Here her attention was called to interrogatory No. 9.]

You were interrogated in this suit? Yes.

Had you any consultations with Koochukshah? Yes.

Any consultation with other defendants? No.

How is it that your answers to the interrogatory were word for word the same as Koochukshah and Sha Bibi? I do not know.

Continuing witness said that she made a mistake in not giving a qualified reply with regard to the pension being mixed up with the offerings. Questioned as to whether she was aware that pension was given to the first Aga Khan for political services rendered to Government, witness said that she had heard that pension was given and it was continued to Ali Shah and the present Aga Khan. Witness said that her answers to the interrogatories were correct and nobody suggested them to her. With regard to para 1 in the plaint witness said that she meant that Aga Khan was only a Moorshed.

The Judge: Do you say that Imam and Moorshed are the same thing? One and the same but it has nothing to do with the twelve Imams.

Mr. Inverarity: Is an unrevealed Imam the same as a Moorshed? Yes. He has nothing to do with the twelve Imams.

Witness continuing said that Imami Musjid and Peshnimaz were one and the same thing. She did not know that Peshnimazis were all unrevealed Imams.

One of the duties of Peshnimazis was to wash the dead bodies of Muhamadans? No.

Continuing, witness said that Hassan Ali was only a Moorshed. It was a mistake in the plaint to describe the Khojas as "Shiah Imami Ismailis," the proper description of them would be "Shiah Ismailis." Ashnacharees were not called Shiah Ismailis. She said she did not remember if in her affidavit she had mentioned that offerings were given to her and other members of the family.

[Here the affidavit was shown to the witness.]

Witness said that she had not made the affidavit in consultation with Koochukshah.

The Judge: There is no harm if you have consulted your brother.

The witness: The ideas in the affidavit are my own.

The Judge: I absolutely decline to believe it. I am not going to believe a settlement of that sort. It is utterly impossible to believe it. Why do you perjure yourself?

Witness adhered to the statement that she had not made the affidavit in consultation with her brother.

Mr. Inverarity said that there were many things which she had sworn and which she cannot know of her own knowledge, and he would ask her about them.

To the further questions, witness said that she had heard that Hassan Ali used to keep regular accounts. She had not seen the moveable properties worth lakhs of rupees referred to in her affidavit. She had heard of it and that was told to her solicitors.

The Judge: Was the whole of the affidavit already written out when it was brought to you?

The witness: First the solicitors came to me and got instructions.

Did you tell your Solicitors that you had never been to Dufterkhana and never seen the account? Whatever conversation I had with my solicitors, I need not mention here. Am I bound to do so?

The question was then repeated and witness said that she did not recollect what she had told to her solicitors. She knew that whatever the solicitors had written down must have been told by her.

Questioned with regard to the statements made in the affidavits, witness said that she did not nowremember what Akbar Shah and Jengi Shah had told Lady Shah with regard to the management of the family property.

The Judge: Why don't you answer this question? you have wasted more than quarter of an hour, Why don't you reply to a simple question? Why do you set everybody at defiance like this?

Witness said she did not well remember the conversation.

Mr. Inverarity then said that he was going to ask the witness about her statements in the seventh para of the affidavit, but before questions were put his lordship remarked: "Tell this lady that I am going to make a note that she is giving her evidence in a most unsatisfactory manner."

Continuing, witness said that she did not hear that Agakhan had transferred the family property to his own name. Witness said that elders of the family fixed the various cash allowances. They also fixed the amount of food, carriages and horses, etc. She heard that Hassan Ali used to fix these allowances in consultation with his children. Questioned as to why no mention of the elders was made in her answer to the interrogatory, she said she might have made a mistake. She and her husband got together a cash allowance. She did not get a separate cash allowance. It was not a fact that her husband got at first Rs. 200 and then Rs. 400 a month. After the death of her husband, his allowance was continued to her and it was some six or seven years ago that it was stopped.

Did you tell plaintiff that your food was stopped after you had filed the written statement? I do not remember.

Did you tell plaintiff that the present Aga Khan had suppressed a will left by Hassan Ali? I said there was a will and it must have been with the present Aga Khan. I do not know what he did with it.

The question was repeated and witness said that she might have told about it to the plaintiff. Her answer to the interrogatory was correct.

Who told you that the first defendant had suppressed the will?—Nobody told me. It was out of my own mind.

Do you think it not a wicked thing to suggest that a man has suppressed a will, without any slightest proof? Yes, if I have told a lie. But I have not told a lie.

Continuing, witness said that she would swear that the first defendant had suppressed a will. Questioned as to what his age at the time was, she said he was a mere child at the time of Hassan Ali's death. She had heard that the will was suppressed. Witness said that it was a fact that she had got presents from the khojas while she was a child, but she cannot remember the details of it. Khojas used to give such presents to the members of the family because the members were considered holy. She had not calculated the value of the offerings received by her but she could say it was enough to keep her family. She was then asked as to the presents received by her on the occasion of the marriage of Aga Khan and at other times.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

On this side of the Vacation.

In the High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the hearing of the Bombay Parsi Punchayet trusts properties and funds suit, instituted at the instance of Sir D. M. Petit and others, against Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, President, and his four co-trustees, was resumed yesterday, when Mr. Strangman, counsel for the trustees, further examined-in-chief their Secretary, Mr. Modi.

There was a discussion at the outset, about the probability of finishing the case on this side of the approaching summer vacation in May. If there was none such, Mr. Justice Davar said, then four full days' hearings in the week should be given to the case, leaving one day, say Saturday, off for other work. Mr. Justice Macleod would be sitting in the Sessions; Mr. Justice Beaman was in the midst of a case, which if not finished before the vacation would have to hang fire till November, when he was expected to to return from his five months' leave; his own Chamber work (of Mr. Justice Davar's) was either not done, or when it was urgent, but half done, in spite of his attending to it in the earlier part of the morning, or sitting in the evening for it extra hours after Court-time; in fact, great deal of regular Court work was getting into arrears. If there was no probability of this case ending on this side of the vocation, Mr. Justice Davar's suggestion was, that in such an event, as much of the case as possible should be carried forward to November, instead of hustling through the evidence, in a case of such great importance. He would consult the Acting Chief Justice on the point of relieving him from Chamber-work; if it was not practicable, then he would take Chamber in the evenings between 5-30 and 6-30.

Mr. Lowndes, counsel for the plaintiffs, wished the case was finished on this side of the vacation; the plaintiffs would much rather have it that it was; he (counsel) had given up his work and had altered his arrangements for proceeding home. Similarly, he would forego a good deal of his cross-examination.

At Mr. Justice Davar's desire, Mr. Strangman enumerated the points, on which he wanted to offer evidence; he also gave to the Court an approximate estimate of its quantity.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman said, that if necessary he would like to sit on the Ramnavmi and Easter holidays; even in the first week of the vacation, provided the case would finish by then. It was also open to him to consider the desirability of returning in July, and of availing himself of his five months' leave at a later period.

These suggestions were thrown out by their Lordships with a view to the facilitating of the conduct of the case by counsel, and finishing it early.

Witness's examination by Mr. Strangman was then proceeded with. Witness said, the accounts of 1812 to 1823 were taken over by the then first four trustees in the Samvat year 1880, which began about 12th November 1823. The amount was Rs. 16,466, which, with accretions and additional donations, were deposited with Messrs. Rimington and Crawford, on 1st December 1823, who passed a receipt for the amount, Rs. 18,062, to the new four trustees, namely, Framji Cowasji, Wadia Navroji Jamshedji, and Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, in addition to the Wadiaji Hormasji himself. The first item in Wadiaji Hormasji's account book was for Rs. 529, received through Andhiaru Sorabji Hormasji, who had made many such collections. There was one sum of Rs. 1,500, which was, through the Wadiaji's influence, obtained from Dorabji Beheramji Bengalawala.

Mr. Justice Davar asked, was this the beginning of the trustees coming into existence?

Mr. Strangman replied "yes"; and then he went on to lead evidence to show how the trustees and their successors had exerted themselves in increasing the fund; and now the monies were given only to the trustees and their successors, and not to the Anjuman or the Panchayet.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that letters and first entries in connection with the fifteen funds mentioned in the deed of 1851 might be admitted as a collective exhibit. It was marked No. 58.

Mr. Lowndes said, it was hard that he should concede, and concede, and concede, and get no little return from his learned friend.

Mr. Strangman said that if all the letters and the first entries of the 200 funds after the year 1851, were allowed to go in, he would pick out half-a dozen letters as specimens for his learned friend.

Mr. Lowndes objected; they were not disclosed in the affidavit of documents; they were sprung upon them at the last moment; they were not officially translated.

Mr. Strangman said, this was important evidence, which should not be shut out; in the tendering of it he was entitled to the same concessions from the Court as were made to his learned friend. He did not object to unofficial translations put in by Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. Strangman asked for time to consider over the position. Allowed.

Evidence was then continued on the publication of the accounts from 1823 to 1845, in the "Bombay Samachar," and since then, and uptill 1906, in book-form, very fully. Safe-guards were adopted against fraud.

Mr. Justice Davar remarked that the plaintiffs' contention was that the trustees were the creation of the Panchayet. That was the question.

The hearing was adjourned.

DEALINGS IN OILMAN STORES.

Judgment for Defendant.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod further heard the suit brought by the firm of Esoofally Rasoolji against E. A. Fisk and F. Chandler, carrying on business in the name of E. A. Fisk and Co. at Mhow, Central India, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 3,757-14-3, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st October 1907 till payment and costs, etc. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan and Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji, appeared for the plaintiffs. The first defendant did not appear. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim, Kola and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Mr. Chandler. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. Jafferbhoy continued his address to the Court on behalf of the plaintiffs, after which Mr. Robertson replied on behalf of the second defendant.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in giving his judgment, stated the facts of the case and the points urged in the correspondence that had passed between the parties. The suit had been filed by two plaintiffs as a short cause. The first defendant did not appear, and a decree was passed against him in favour of the plaintiff for the prices of provisions supplied by them to E. A. Fisk and Co. The second defendant had put in a written statement, alleging that he was not a partner of the first defendant. Hence the suit was heard in due course as a long cause. The two allegations made against the defendant, Mr. Chandler, were: (1) that he represented to the plaintiffs that he was a partner with Mr. Fisk; and (2) that, if he was not a partner, he had made himself responsible for payment for all goods already supplied as well as for those that were to be supplied thereafter. It was attempted to corroborate this story by the evidence of the plaintiff's muccadum. His Lordship was quite satisfied upon the evidence that the first allegation had no foundation to rest upon. The plaintiffs having failed to prove that Mr. Chandler ever held himself out as a partner of the first defendant, had then to rely on the allegation that there was a contract between themselves and Mr. Chandler to the effect that he would guarantee payment for the goods supplied, and the words relied upon were—"there is no fear, you can send them goods." Those words, in his Lordship's opinion, would not suffice to make Mr. Chandler liable for payment for the goods. There was no contract between the plaintiffs and Mr. Chandler, on which the plaintiffs could sue him. The result was that the suit was dismissed as against the defendant, Mr. Chandler, with costs.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

AKBAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Thirtieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company Limited., was held on Thursday, at the Company's Registered Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. C. Dharamsey presiding. The Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1907, were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 225 per share was declared.

Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Bandalibhoy Hajeebhoy were re-elected Directors. Messrs. Bapojee Pestonji Wadia and Shapoorjee Bomanjee Rillimoria were appointed Auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee and Company, and to the Chairman, terminated the proceedings.

The Directors' report stated:—

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Annual Report on the working of the Company, along with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company, made up to 31st December 1907. The working of the Company has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 83,746-14-10, which with a balance of Rs. 6,403-12-6 brought forward from the last year's account, makes up a total sum of Rs. 90,150-11-3 to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, which result, your Directors' trust, you will regard more satisfactory, in comparison with that of the previous years. Your Directors wish to appropriate the sum of Rs. 90,150-11-3 standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account, mentioned in para 2 as follows:—(1). Payment of Dividend at Rs. 225 per share at 30 per cent. (Free of Income-tax) Rs. 45,000, (2) carrying to Reserve Fund Rs. 10,000, (3) carrying to Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 10,000, (4) carrying to Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 10,000, (5) carrying to Bad Debts Fund Rs. 6,000, (6) carrying to Fire Insurance Fund Rs. 1,000, (7) carrying to Company's Servants Gratuity Fund Account Rs. 250, (8) Distributing bonus to the employees of the Company Rs. 1,000. Balance to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 6,900-11-3, total Rs. 90,150-11-3.

The fact of the cotton crop being scanty this year owing to lack of rain in the latter part of the monsoons, will go against the working of the mofussil branches this year. Furthermore, mill-owners, having purchased raw cotton in our mofussil branches, and taken the same to neighbouring districts, have made the condition of our mofussil branches still worse and consequently your Directors apprehend that the mofussil branches will show a poor profit during the current year. Your Directors feel pleasure to state that the Company's Bombay Press Factory has been doing satisfactory business for the last two years. As stated in the last year's Report, your directors have made extra accommodation for storing merchants' stuff and are still making further accommodation by rebuilding the kutcha-built roof into a pucca one, with a storey thereon, at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. Your Directors are glad to report that the Wool-Cleaning Joint Working Agreement which expired on 31st December 1907, has been renewed for a further term of three years. With a view to avoid competition with the Bagmar Press, erected last season in close proximity to Khundwa, all the Press-owners at Khundwa have joined into a combination with the proprietor of the Bagmar Press for a period of five years, from 16th December 1907. To guard against contingencies, your Directors thought it advisable to insure the annual profit of the Company for Rs. 57,795 in the Cornhill Insurance Company Limited. Your Directors further inform you that all the Presses with their premises, etc., have been fully insured for a total sum of Rs. 4,33,663 for the next year. Your Directors beg to inform you that out of the heavy outstanding due from the Khundwa merchants in previous years, they have recouped all the money, except Rs. 5,166-2-0 only, for which suits have been filed in the Court of Khundwa.

INDO CHINA COMPANY.

The Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, yesterday, Mr. Rehmoobhoy Allana presiding.

The Directors report and statements of account made up to 31st December 1907 were adopted.

The Directors' report stated: "Your Directors beg to submit to you their Report on the operations of the Company during the year ended 31st December 1907 together with the Audited Statements of Account. During the year under report it will be seen that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,63,305-12-6. Including balance of last year of Rs. 30,236-14-7 and deducting the amount of ad-interim dividend already paid for the half year ended 30th June last at Rs. 50 per share, the available balance which stands to the credit of Profit and Loss account is Rs. 1,63,992-11-1. Out of this amount your Directors recommend that a further dividend be declared and made payable to the Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 75 per share amounting to Rs. 44,325. The balance of Rs. 1,19,667-11-1 your Directors purpose to dispose of as under:—Reserve Fund account Rs. 20,000, Repairs Fund account Rs. 15,000, Building account 5,000, Engine and Machinery Depreciation account Rs. 50,000, Balance to be carried forward Rs. 29,667-11-1.

Messrs. Cursetji Muncherji Banaji and Fazul D. Allana were re-elected Directors.

Messrs Nasservanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Bapuji Pestonji Wadia were nominated auditors for the current year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Are You A Mason?"

This amusing farce was put on at the Empire Theatre by the Bandmann Comedy Company last night to an appreciative audience. The whole dialogue is a skit on Freemasonry, its signs and symbols, and it provoked immense mirth. It has been running too long to need re-capitulation here, the "idea" having been previously narrated in these pages. Suffice it to say that last night the distinguishing feature of the evening was Mr. Sydney Pease's delineation of the broken-down actor, red-nosed, shock-headed, garrulous, and—thirsty! Mr. Pease's lines were small, but he had a part which suited him to a T. He had, of course, a variety of unperformed plays in his *poche*, amongst which was, if we remember right, *The Bori Bunder Bigamy*, or, *The Strange Abduction of a Young Lady by the Cornish Pixie*.

Mr. Pease's interpretation of the Micawberian tragedian was truly Dickensian, and we congratulate him on his perfect performance of the part. Mr. Hargreaves, as the Worshipful Grand Master's son-in-law was also very *facile*. Mr. Sinclair Cotter, whose interpretation of *Charley's Aunt* is a classic in the East, had a woman's part, and did a veritably screaming justice to his rôle; while Mr. Clifford Bown as the "Worshipful" was also in a part that was quite within his scope. Next to Mr. Pease the palm as an actor went to Mr. Neville, as the Yorkshire yokel who desired to be initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. He maintained the hideous accent of the "largest county" to the fall of the curtain. Miss Dorcas Corsbie, as the wife of "Worshipful Grand," had much to say, and said it in her habitual inimitable style to the huge amusement of the house. The Bandmann Comedy Company's interpretation of *Are You a Mason* was entirely successful.

To-night Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's famous play, *Sherlock Holmes*, will be played; and on Monday *The Christian* will be presented for the first time in Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admary March 9.

Staff Paymr. C F Pellard has been promoted to the rank of fleet paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (March 1). Paymr. C P Witnell has been promoted to the rank of staff paymaster in his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut. E A Singeisen to be lieutenant (March 5). Acting Sub-Lieut. F H W Higgins has been confirmed as sub-lieut (Nov. 17, 1903).

March. 10

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Staff Capt. W J N Baird has been placed on the Retired List, with the rank of captain.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of Feb. 22, 1870, Fleet Paymr. W G E Penfold has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of retired paymaster-in-chief.

War office, March 10.

Commands and Staff.

Capt. and Brevet Major T A Cubitt, DSO., RA, to be a brigade major, vice Major G K Ansell, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons (Feb. 18). Capt. H St C. Wilkins, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.), to be a General Staff officer, third grade, vice Capt. R B Fife, RA (March 3.)

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Inf.—Major R J Bridgford, DSO., the King's (Shropshire Light Inf.), to be commandant in Egypt (Jan. 8).

Cavalry of the Line.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. L H Hawkins to be lieutenant vice D. D C Brown, appointed adjutant (Feb. 18).

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—vice J N S. Scott, promoted (March 11); Second Lieut. H Plydell-Bouverie to be lieutenant vice J C Wood, resigned (March 11).

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Major A M Tabor retires on retired pay (March 11); Capt. H S Laverton to be major, vice A M Tabor (March 11).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. H P Meares, from half-pay, to be captain (Feb. 14); Lieut. B A Francis resigns his commission March 11).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains under the provisions of Article 28 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—K E Edgeworth (Jan 26); P S Greig (Feb 2); D Affleck-Graves (Feb 3); S T Cargill (Feb. 13). The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants.—M Stargg, vice K E Edgeworth (Jan. 26); J H Richard, vice P S Greig (Feb. 2); G B F Smyth, vice D Affleck. Graves (Feb. 3); Smythies, vice S T Cargill (Feb. 13).

Territorial Regiments.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Second Lieut. B L Birley to be lieutenant, vice A J Pott seconded (Feb. 15).

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Capt. E F Knight to be major vice T G P Glynn, C M G, promoted (Feb. 17),

The Royal Irish Regt.—Major R L Owens is placed on retired pay (March 10).

The East Lancashire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, dated Feb. 8:—R D Baker, vice R A Gosset, seconded; G. Clayhills, D S O, adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907; P C W Goodwyn, D S O, adjutant, 3rd batt. under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—J H T Cornish-Bowden vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. F H Chapman, promoted (Feb 19); H T Cantan, vice E S Barder, promoted (March 1)· Supernumerary Capt. H D Goldsmith to be captain vice J H T Cornish Bowden (Feb. 19).

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Capt. S J Jervis is seconded for service on the staff (Jan. 22).

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut. R H Watson to be captain, vice F W Greenhill, appointed adjutasant 3rd batt. (Jan. 27). Supernumerary Lieut. A L Prince to be lieutenant, vice R H Watson (Feb. 8)

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Capt. J H Hall to be major, vice C R Dyer, promoted (Feb 17). Supernumerary Capt. S H Hingley to be captain, vice J H Hall (Feb. 17). Lieut. D C Owen to be adjutant, vice Capt. H P F Bicknell (March 9).

The Highland Light Inf.—Lieut. H B F Bryant, M V O, is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74 (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Nov. 7, 1907). The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut. F S Thackeray is antedated to No. 7, 1907, vice H B F, Bryant, M V O.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's).—Capt. A B A Stewart, D S O, to be major) vice the Hon. D Fordes-Sempill, D S O, killed in action (Feb. 22).

The Cordon Highlanders—Capt. A F Gordon, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 10).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Lieut. O C Herbert is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army (Jan. 31).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Millitary Nursing Service. The undermentioned ladies to be Staff nurses (provisionally):—Miss Constance Robina Townsend (Feb. 15); Miss Caroline Skinner (Feb. 22.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major L C G Tufnell, the East Surry Regt., ordnance officer, third class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment, retaining the rank of major, under the provisions of Articles 287, 372, and 373 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1,207 (March 1).

The undermentioned conductors from the Army Ordnance Corps to be assistant commissaries of ordance, with the honorary rank of lieutenants (March 11):T W Fasson, vice Honorary Lieut. H G Messenger, deceased; H C Conner, vice Honroary Lieut, J H Pollock, promoted.

Memorands.

Col J F Brocklehurst, C V O C B half-pay, equerry to her Majesty the Queen, retires on retired pay, and is the honorary rank of major-general, under the granted provisions of Article 53 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (March 11) Col J A Cochead C B half-pay, is placed on retied pay (March 10). Lieut Col and Brevt Col C N Watts, half-pay, to be colonel (Feb. 11). The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels, Indian Army, to be brevet colonels:—A Nicholls, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force) (Nov. 29, 1907); E F K Baldron, 16th Cav. (Dec. 5, 1907); C Y Crommelin, 2nd batt, 9th Goorkha Rifles (Dec. 10, 1907). Lieut.-Col A Scot-Elliot the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be brevet colonel (March 9). Qrm., and Honory Lieut H Cripps, R E is granted the honorary rank of captain (March 9.

Admiralty, 10th March.

Clerk Seymour Francis Colin Tyers has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 31st January, 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Probationary Sub-Lieutenant William Oswald Tarn has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant Dated 13th October, 1903.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Charles Arthur William Francis is placed on the Retired List, at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881.

Captain and Brevet Major Humphery Oldfield to be Major, vice Francis, retired,

Dated 11th March.

Captain and Brevet Major Sydney Gaitskell to be Major, vice Rose, supernumerary.

Captain Frederick Lewis Dibblee (super-numerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Gaitskell, promoted.

Dated 13th March.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major David Mercer, on return from the Supernumerary List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Trotman promoted Dated 13th March 1908.

Royal Marine forces.

Major Jhon Markham Rose, Royal Marine Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, and to be borne supernumerary to the Establishment, vice Major David Mercer, Royal Marine Light Infantry, whose period of Staff service has expired. Dated 13th March 1908.

Major Charles Arthur William Francis, Royal Marine Artillery (Retired), to be Recruting Staff Officer, Royal Marines, London District, and Assistant to the Inspector of Marine Recruiting, vice Captain Robert William Diggon, Royal Marine Light Infantry (Retired), who has vacated that appointment on account of age. Dated 11th March, 1908.

The undermentioned retired officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Major Charles Arthur William Francis, Royal Marine Artillery. Dated 11th March, 1908.

Admiralty, 12th March,

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Henry Fraser to be Lieutenant. Dated 11th March, 1908.

War Office, Whitehall 13th March,

Command and Staff.

Captain Francis J Marshall, Seafort Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, vice Brevet Colonel J S Talbot. Dated 6th March, 1908.

Cavalry of the Line.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers Gentlemen Cadet Alan Charles Douglas Graham, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 14th March 1908.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, Captain George D. Franks to be Major, vice Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., D.S.O. promoted. Dated 3rd January, 1908.

Supernumerary Captain Stuart S. Binny, D S O, to be Captain, vice A C Lewin, D S O, retired, Dated 25th January, 1908.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander Hamilton Gordon, C B, from the Staff, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice N D Findlay, C B promoted Dated 2nd March, 1908.

Major Francis B Johnstone, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H A Chapman, retired, Dated 19th January, 1908.

Major George A Fitz Gerald D S O, retires on retired pay, Day 14th, March 1908.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—

Hugo D. De Pree, vice F. B. Jonstone, D. S. O, Dated 19th January, 1908.

Brevet Major William R. N. Madocks, vice H. D. De Pree, seconded. Dated 19th January, 1908.

Henry A. Tudor, vice W. R. N. Madocks, seconded. Dated 19th January, 1908.

Cyril E. Palmer, D.S.O., vice H. S. Woodcock, retired. Dated 4th March, 1908.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be captains:—

Francis M. Murray, vice E. F. Delaforce, promoted. Dated 19th January, 1908.

William E. Ironside, vice Brevet Major T. A. Cubitt D.S.O., seconded. Dated 18th February, 1908.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant Lancelot D. Hickes is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 29th February, 1908.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant Sir Alexender L. M. Napier, Bart., resigns his Commission Dated 14th March, 1908.

The following is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of 4th February, 1908:—

The undermentioned second Lieutenants (on Probation), to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 1st February, 1908:—

Ivan Barrington White.

Eric Heatley Noble.

Territorial Regiments.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant William V Holt resigns his Commission Dated 14th March, 1908

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Edward I Bill retires on retired pay. Dated 14th March, 1908

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain James G Lyon is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 22nd February, 1908

Supernumerary Captain Charles H Turner to be Captain, vice J G Lyonn. Dated 22nd February 1908,

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Herbert E, Watts, half-pay, to be Colonel Dated 23rd February, 1908

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter G Ley, The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment) to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 14th March 1908

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Captain Bonner H Mumby M D to be Surgeon-Major. Dated 26th February, 1908

ANOTHER ACTION AGAINST MR. HARRIMAN.

New York, March 13.

Strong hopes of speedy legislation from Washington permitting the railroads to make rate agreements under the Inter-State Commission, and the reaffirmation of an Employer's Liability Bill, encouraged the leaders of the bull movement to-day.

President Roosevelt's conference with leading business men and the railroads interested lends authority to the view that an agreement as to the necessary legislation can be reached.

The petition of four stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad demanding that an action be instituted by the Board to compel Mr. Harriman and his associates to turn into the Union Pacific treasury about dols. 26,000,000 of profits alleged to have been illegally made out of the sales of their securities in other roads to the Union Pacific is merely the forerunner of a suit in the courts.

The sales are alleged to have arisen out of stock sale by Mr. Harriman to the Union Pacific Company on which he made profits.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races sail to-day:—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Sapphire	9 40	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E
Melody	17 24	J B K Macbeth
Ellen IV	Scr	N N Wadia

Course No 31 = 11·6 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher
Mankin	1 20	Officers, R A
Trixie	Scr	Officers, Royal Scots,
Peewit	2 40	F V Evans and D Fraser,
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall,

Course No. 37 = 8 miles—Time-limit—7 p.m,

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 4-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
Lapwing	1 20	Capt R S I Gillespie, R E
Maud	Scr	Officers, R E
Coralie	5 20	Major H Mead & Major Anderson
Tomtit	— 40	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	1 20	Lieut A C Trench R E
Curlew	3 20	C A Wordsworth
Wagtail	1 20	R Carruthers
Jean	9 20	C N Moberly

Course No. 37 = 8 miles.—Time-limit 7 p m

SHIPS BOAT RACE)—Sails at 3-10 p m,

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance. M S	Entered by
36' Pinnace I	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
36' Pinnace II	Scr	H M S Hyacinth
34' Cutter	9 20	H M S Hyacinth
32' Gaffy	16 0	H M S Hyacinth
32' Gaffy	16 0	S M Defence
30' Cutter II	26 40	H M S Hyacinth

Course No 37 = 8 miles—Time-limit—7 p m

BOXING.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW.

In the Durham Light Infantry Boxing Tournament semi-finals last night there was some very good fighting in the Regimental Feather Weights championship. Mann

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The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1908.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the two important Commissions which are at present itinerating in India, and the experts who have been imported from the West for advisory purposes, last week's mail brought the news of the appointment of another Committee to investigate the affairs of one of our large departments. This enquiry which will pursue its work in London concerns the Imperial Forest Service, and has been authorised by the Secretary of State, who has nominated its members, in accordance with a pledge given by the Unionist Government, when they were in office three years ago. And as it promises to have important results its progress will be followed with considerable interest by the Anglo-Indian foresters in the presidential and provincial administrations. Since the establishment of the department on its present basis in the mid-sixties of last century, it has recruited by means of competition and selection in England some three hundred youths trained in the sciences necessary for its successful working, and as it still offers fifteen or twenty appointments per annum its European personnel ranks with the P. W. D. and Police in point of numbers, while its revenues make a large contribution to the Indian exchequer. Under the original arrangements made for filling its executive grades, probationers who passed the competitive examinations held annually at Home were sent to French or German training centres for two and a half years to complete their studies, after which they became Assistant Conservators. Twenty-three years ago, the Cooper's Hill Engineering College became their *alma mater* and they pursued their training there for a fixed period, concluding it with lengthy tours in Continental forests before joining the department. When the College was closed in July 1905, the embryo foresters were affiliated to Oxford where, at present, they reside for two years pursuing knowledge under its Board of Indian studies, aided by two specialists appointed by the Secretary of State. They complete their pupilage by twelve months coaching in Germany, including a series of excursions in its woodlands and those of France and Switzerland. The new curriculum was sanctioned for a period of five years from the date of its introduction, but Cambridge considering that its educational rival had received undue preference, took the earliest opportunity of enlisting parliamentary support for its claims, and it is in consequence of a promise given by Mr. Balfour's Government that the present Committee has originated. As a result of the representations made in March 1905 it was agreed that later on an enquiry should be held by competent authorities as to the desirability of continuing the existing agreement with Oxford, or whether it should be replaced by other arrangements considered more suitable for the preparation of forest probationers. One result of the change from Cooper's Hill to the university is already apparent in a decrease in the number of those who aspire to enter the service, apparently because the Oxford course (for which no stipends are given) is believed to be too expensive as compared with ultimate prospects in the shape of salaries and pensions.

It is felt that if the best men are to be attracted to the department, better emoluments and more liberal retiring allowances will have to be introduced, and this feeling has been expressed by one of the ex-inspectors-general who considers that in these respects foresters should be placed on a level with that privileged body, the Indian Civil Service. The year after the choice of Oxford as a training centre it was announced that nineteen vacancies were open for the usual competitive examination, but when it became apparent that not more than two or three candidates intended to appear at it, the notification was withdrawn and, for the first time in the history of the department, these probationerships were filled by selection. This method has temporarily superseded the older and more desirable mode of admission by competition, as a year ago the India Office declared that future candidates would be chosen by a Committee appointed for the purpose, and then sent up to Oxford for training. Competent critics of the new departure are probably accurate in predicting that its continuance will result in a reduction in the high standard of efficiency hitherto maintained by the department, as the new men are unlikely to possess the good educational requirements exacted from the competition-wallahs. This aspect of the situation, combined with the paucity of suitable men and a desire to fulfil the promise of the late Government, have occasioned the genesis of the Secretary of State's Committee which is to enquire into and advise upon all matters connected with the appointment and training of Indian foresters. The Inspector-General of the Department and an ex-High Court Judge represent Indian interests on the Committee, but as the latter (Sir John Edge) retires from the Secretary of State's Council at the close of the current month, it is not impossible that he may also elect to withdraw from the inquiry. In that case, our late Chief Justice who is to be his successor at the Council may also replace him on the Committee and thus bring to its deliberations a fresher acquaintance with Indian requirements than that retained by an official who quitted the East ten years ago.

The *Indian Forester*, a journal which reflects the opinions of the department upon matters touching its working and general advancement, has recently published some criticisms upon the application of the service to Oxford, the general trend of which is that the arrangement is unlikely to produce such good results as the old Cooper's Hill course. It is pointed out that the expense of living at the University for two years is greater than some eligible candidates can afford, and will debar them from entering the service unless Government can be induced to allow them stipends on the scale given to Civil Service probationers. Another point is that there are now half a dozen colleges and scientific institutions at Home at which the study of botany and forestry can be pursued, and that it is not necessary therefore to restrict the training to one particular centre. It is even suggested that probationers selected in England might be sent out to the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun to complete their education, and this proposal has some support, because it would familiarise the new men with the surroundings and conditions attending their future careers. The present plan of a finishing course in the German and Swiss forests does not achieve this desirable aim, because in the Continental centres work is conducted upon principles which vary considerably from those applied in the East, and the result is that new members of the department have much to learn after their arrival in India before they can be classed as competent and efficient officers. All these points and others of equal importance which impinge upon the interests of the service will doubtless be brought to the notice of the Committee with a view to aiding it to arrive at satisfactory conclusions upon the questions propounded for its consideration. There is another matter which, although it is not included in the subjects for deliberation by the Committee, the Secretary of State may use the present opportunity for deciding and that is the provision of more liberal retiring allowances for the members of the department. This question has been raised periodically during the past thirty years and the Government of India have been memorialised upon it on various occasions with ineffectual results. Its claims to better treatment in this respect have been recognised by the Viceroy and his Councillors, and proposals having this object have been transmitted to London, but, for some undisclosed reason they are not acceptable to the India Office which, on the last occasion of their submission, replied that no further representations would be considered. The P. W. D., the Telegraph service and the Police have received concessions under which many of their retiring members obtain enhancements to their pensions of a thousand rupees per annum, but to the foresters only nine annuities upon the higher scale are allotted, a display of official parsimony and partiality which constitutes one of their greatest grievances. In his budget speeches Mr. Morley has referred to the efficiency and value of the Indian forest service and the difficulties under which the work is conducted, and it is felt that the present is an opportune occasion for the translation of this eulogy into concrete form by extending to its members similar pension privileges to those already given to other great departments of the administration.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

WE hear with satisfaction that the Directors of three of the most important dock companies in London have decided that it will be well to accept the offer of the Board of Trade to purchase the properties in order to have complete control of the Port. Whether the remaining companies fall in line remains to be seen, but it may be presumed that they will feel forced to do so in view of the moral pressure that can now be brought to bear. The problem of the Port of London is a pressing one and is at the same time of such a nature that any remedy for the present state of affairs must necessarily be wholesale. Expert evidence has been given to prove that the demand for dock accommodation is on the decline. What is now wanted is a system of wharfing throughout the whole river bank from Blackfriars Bridge to Gravesend and with it must come a great extension of the railway systems. Long Reach has been termed as "specially made by nature" for this propose. It has deep water, a strait reach, a wide water-way and unoccupied land on either side, and all that is required is a proper line of wharves equipped with up-to-date machinery and a railway system to feed and drain its ships. At present there is no access to London along the south side of the river. Whatever may be said to the contrary London is losing ground in the competition for the larger ships and it is to these that most attention must be paid. Sir Thomas Sutherland told the Royal Commission enquiring on the Port of London that the docks are likely to suffer more from the over-side barge system in the future than they do at present. The trade will not pay unnecessary dues and falling revenues have resulted. The reason of the rise in dock shares, therefore, is easy to understand. In 1906 the dock companies' dealt with two million five hundred thousand tons as against eight million five hundred thousand tons barged in and out of the docks under the "free water" clause and eighteen million five hundred thousand tons discharged or loaded at wharves and piers in the river. Under a comprehensive scheme embracing all shipping facilities in the river, the docks would profit by the support of their present competitors and would be able to be adapted better for their legitimate uses. The Board of Trade Bill is somewhat vague as to its exact intentions. Dredging will be essential if wharves are to be used to the greatest advantage, and it may be that the barrage question will reappear. It was last disposed of by the Thames Conservancy, on the ground that it would hinder the working of the upper river beyond Teddington and cause even greater floods than are now experienced. Against this, one body of experts urged that when the river was in flood there would be sufficient drainage and, at the same time, sufficient water with the barrage gates open. Engineers are quite capable of dealing with the problem and it may yet be found the best method to turn the whole river from Kew to Gravesend into one huge deep water dock. That, however, may be left to the future if the generally advocated system of wharves be adopted, and dredging should be sufficient to meet all needs for the present whilst preparing for what the future may bring. For the present it is enough that the first step has been taken in nationalising England's greatest water-way and a conclusion arrived at as regards consolidating its varied interests.

OPIUM IN SHANGHAI.

IT is now known that the reduction of opium houses in Shanghai has been decided upon by the rate-payers of Shanghai and that by reducing the number by twenty-five per cent. on the 1st of July a start will be made on the scheme of abolishing all the houses within two years. The Council at Shanghai seems to have been in favour of an even more stringent policy, but feared to ask the rate-payers to decide on any more comprehensive scheme, as it was acknowledged that the keepers of the dens had considerable claim to consideration. A Shanghai contemporary, writing before the uproar caused by Mr. Asquith's Licensing Bill, advocates the abolition of the houses with "such rapidity as is consonant with equity and administrative exigencies," and proceeds to use exactly the same arguments that are advanced against Mr. Asquith's Bill. "We use the word 'equity' advisedly," says the paper, "although it is not fashionable to regard opium house keepers as being entitled to any of that consideration that has perforce to be meted out to their counterparts in other countries, the proprietors of public-houses or bars. These people have hitherto been plying a trade as legitimate as and no less unedifying than the retailing of alcoholic drinks; and while it may be in keeping with Chinese measures to close down their business arbitrarily, we believe it to be more consonant with British equity, when there can be no question of compensation, to give them time to obtain other means of livelihood. Herein, too, we find the strongest justification for gradual suppression instead of total abolition at one and the same time. There will be a smaller number of people thrown simultaneously upon their own resources (which are more likely to make for evil than for good), with less dislocation of the ordered routine of settlement life." It is worthy of note that it is the Shanghai Missionary Association which first produced the scheme of gradual abolition and it must as time goes on considerably strengthen the Missionary position, for despite what has been written about the wily Chinee he is *facile princeps* in appreciating honourable intention. There is one point of view, however, which cannot be ignored. England, hastened by importunities in Parliament, has secured a thing which will do far more good to British credit than it will do to China. Following the now famous edicts opium dens have been shut down in many places in China, but the reforming movement has not reached the interior and Shanghai might quite well have waited until China had given better proof of its intention to carry out itself what it asks of others. Certainly a fresh Decree has followed the action of Shanghai, but one would have thought that the first issued would have been sufficient if the intention were sincere and the Government sufficiently powerful to carry it out. Now that the Shanghai spur can no longer rowell its flank, China will probably relapse to its ancient state and forget that it has an interior at all, so far as opium is concerned.

THE Bank of Bengal rate has lowered its rate of interest to seven per cent. this week.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's s.s. "Capri," from Singapore, left Penang for Bombay on the 27th instant.

IT is reported that Captain B. Fairfax, Durham Light Infantry, will act as Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras during Major Glyn's absence on leave.

HIS Excellency the Governor of Madras will preside at the meeting to be convened on the 6th April by the Sheriff to raise subscriptions in connection with the Indian Famine Fund.

NEGOCIATIONS for the acquisition by the Government of the United Provinces of Sir William Cooper's house as a circuit-house have been concluded. The building will be entirely renovated and a leading local firm are about to receive instructions to proceed with its electrification at once. This, it is believed, will accelarate the electrification of the cantonments.

FROM the 14th to the 20th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 299 Hindus, and 43 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 364. The death-rate was 37·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 39·3 The deaths are thus classified :—Cholera 8, fevers 100, bowel complaints 51, and other causes 205.

A SPECIAL cable to the "Times of Ceylon" from Hongkong, dated the 18th instant, says that the Cantonese are boycotting everything Japanese, in consequence of the "Tatsu Maru" incident. A later telegram says that 15,000 Cantonese have pledged themselves to suffer death rather than lose their dignity by acquiescing in the Chinese Government's action in the incident. Reuter also supplies some particulars of the excited feeling in Canton.

FROM the 1st April the Military Accounts Office in Madras will cease to be a Controller's charge, but will be reduced in strength and placed under Major Bayne, who will be Deputy Controller of Accounts, Secunderabad Division, with Lieutenant Butler as Examiner in charge of the Pay Branch. Captain Will, Examiner of Ordnance Accounts in Madras, proceeds to Burma as Deputy Controller of Accounts and takes with him from Madras a staff of 20 clerks, and Mr. T. J. Moriarty as Superintendent. To this extent the Madras Office will be depleted in strength.

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST has visited the studios at Madame Tussand's Exhibition, and sat to Mr. John Tussand for a portrait model which will form part of a "Woman's Suffrage" group, shortly to be placed in No. 3 Room at the exhibition. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst have also agreed to sit for their models.

MR. GEORGE CHESTER, of West Livingston, New Jersey, dreamt three times that he sat down to rest at a spot on the roadside, and that when he rose his heel slipped, moving a stone, and revealing his wife's lost wedding ring. He, it is related, at length put the dream to the test, and the ring was found in the exact spot he had dreamt about.

THE master of the Calne (Wiltshire) workhouse reports that he searched the bundles of two tramps, and found that each man had a savings bank account. One, a coloured man, had to his credit £72 and the other £53 7s. 6d. They had no actual cash in their possession, and, according to a decision given in similar cases, he had no power to refuse them admission.

A DOZEN New York jurymen were each fined £10 and received a severe reprimand from the judge for tossing a coin to decide their verdict. The case, the "Times" says, was a claim against the Street Railway Company for damages for killing a little girl. A more heartless and disgraceful proceeding than the jurymen's action, the judge declared, had never occurred in a jury room, and a new trial was ordered.

A KEEPER, anxious to secure a specimen of a heron, got within shot of one after considerable trouble, but failed to bring it down. On going up to the spot it was found that the bird had disgorged a small trout, which it had evidently just captured. The fish was still living, and on being taken to the keeper's home, and placed in a well, became quite lively, and soon grew accustomed to its new surroundings. It throve exceedingly, and now, "Country Life" states, is a splendid trout well on to 1lb. in weight.

MR. MARC KLAW, of Klaw and Erlanger, the famous American theatre managers, who is at present in London, has (the "Express" says) decided views on certain theatrical matters. For instance, he is of opinion that nothing can kill musical comedy. He does not approve of the actor-manager system, which leads sometimes to the sacrifice of the play to the "part." The actor-manager system, in Mr. Klaw's opinion, is responsible for the paucity of good actresses as compared with good actors in England. The chief fault he finds with our dramatists is that they cater exclusively for the West-End; the middle-class is left to amuse itself at the halls. English dramatic criticism is, so he finds, courteous, dignified, kind and fair.

THE INDIAN NATIVE STATES.

Lecture by Sir David Barr.

Before a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts on the 12th instant Sir David Barr, K.C.S.I., read a paper on "Progress in the Native States of India: during the past forty years." In the course of it he said :—

When some people in England talk of the Indian Empire, they are apt to forget that Native States, in the aggregate, cover 680,000 square miles, or more than one third of the whole of India, and about five times as large an area as that of the United Kingdom and Ireland, and contain a population of 66 millions out of a total of the 300 millions of India, or about 22 millions more than the population of these Isles; and that, although the States form an integral part of the Empire, and are dependent for their existence upon the protection of our Government—on conditions of loyalty to the Crown of England and the faithful fulfilment of the treaties and engagements on which they are held; still, within that area of 680,000 square miles, and over that population of 66 millions, the administration is conducted by Indian chiefs under their own laws and regulations.

There are, in all, more than 600 Native States, and sovereign rights are exercised only by those that have entered into alliance by treaty with the Government of India; the smaller States, and these, of course, form the majority, have not powers of life and death, and refer cases of heinous crime for trial in the courts of Political Officers.

But in the administration of their internal affairs the Government of India does not interfere in States great or small, save in cases of gross misgovernment, or during a period of the minority of a ruling chief. Nor does the Government exercise anything more than a political jurisdiction which extends to a general supervison and guidance. And here I would offer for your consideration the suggestion that the success, or failure, of our dealings with Native States depends entirely upon a correct appreciation of the extent to which we should supervise, and the manner in which we should guide, the actions of the Rulers. In the multiplicity of States, and the diversity of their size and importance, as well as their financial condition, their geographical position, their past history and present status, their obligations to our Government, and in no less degree, the obligations of our Government to them, there is an immense scope for the exercise of wisdom, tact, and prudence. We have to avoid the Scylla of *laisser faire* and the Charybdis of undue interference, and to steer the middle course, which an ancient maxim lays down as the safest in all the affairs of this life.

If we look for the forces which have been brought into action, I think we may take the following as the most powerful. In the first place, I would put the example set by British rule. It is impossible to conceive that Native States could continue for all time in a condition of stagnation, while the Government of India was prosecuting a vigorous programme of expansion and improvement in all directions around them, and it is undoubtedly the fact that the chiefs have been roused by the example set before them. Next I would place the extension of communications by rail and road, and the manner in which Native States, so long isolated, have been brought into communion with the rest of India. Then we must remember that, during the period under review, a considerable number of States have, for various reasons, been placed under the direct management, or supervision, of British officers, and the higher standard of administrative efficiency thus brought about has been maintained, more or less, by the chiefs when they assumed power. Another powerful motive towards progress has been the education of the chiefs themselves. Forty years ago there were but few chiefs in India of whom it could be said that they were in any sense educated. There is now an entirely new generation. The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajas of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, and Rewa, have been specially trained by private tutors and guardians during their minority. Other chiefs, as the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Alwar, Bikanir, Kota, Kishengurh, Dholpur, Rutlam, and the Nawab of Jaora, have been educated at the Chiefs' Colleges at Ajmir and Indore. Among

THE INCENTIVES TO IMPROVEMENT

may be reckoned the encouragement and assistance consistently given by the Government of India to every State that evinced the slightest tendency towards establishing an improved administration. This assistance has been manifested by large advances of funds, by placing at the disposal of the chiefs the best officers available as experts to carry out survey, settlement, and assessment, irrigation, public works, the conservancy of forests, and the establishment of a sound system of finance. Lastly, I would note the immense power exercised over the minds of chiefs by the interest in their welfare taken by the Royal Family of England. The visits of His Majesty the King when Prince of Wales in 1875, and three years ago of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, have done much to evoke the loyalty of the chiefs and to stimulate their anxiety to prove themselves worthy members of the Empire of India. The speech made by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the Guildhall on his return from his visit, to India is still ringing in our ears. We recall his appreciation of the loyal reception accorded to him and the Princess in all parts of India and more particularly their gratification with the demeanour of the native rulers and the hospitality and cordiality of the reception in the various States they were enabled to visit during their tour. If their Royal Highnesses were gratified with their visit, we may be sure that the people of India rejoiced in the honour of seeing the King's son, and that the advantages of the Royal visit were perhaps more strikingly evidenced in Native States than in any other part of the Indian Empire. I now turn to the consideration of the manner in which, particularly of late years, ruling chiefs have evinced a desire to

ENTER MORE LARGELY INTO THE FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.

The traditions of Rajputana, which may be called the home of the great chiefs of India, as distinct from the principalities which have been created from Mahomedan, Mahratta, and Sikh conquests, point to a feudal system established for many centuries, which has been retained to this day with undiminished force. A Rajput chief is not only the ruler of his State, he is also the head of the family to which his feudatories and all members of his clan, high or low, whether they be princes of the blood or peasants of the soil, belong. Times have changed, and are changing year by year, but many, indeed most, of the principles, customs, and manners of the ancient Rajput clans are maintained to this day, and are clung to by chiefs and people with a tenacity which is the strongest evidence of their pride of ancestry and their glory in the achievements of their forefathers. The government of Native States has always been autocratic.

THE RULER'S WORD IS LAW,

and from time immemorial the people have been accustomed to regard their chief as something very little less than a Deity; and so strong, so innate, is their sense of loyalty that, as we have seen in more than one unhappy case, they have submitted without a murmur, and for many years, to cruelty, tyranny, and oppression, during periods of the chaotic misrule of a misguided, or even an insane, chief. But, as it is said in India, "the subject's make the State," and in every chiefship the main principle has been to follow the lead of the Ruler. The natural tendency to retain the old-established feudal system has permeated all Rajput chiefs and it is, therefore, not surprising that after the establishment of the supremacy of the British Crown in India, they should regard the Sovereign of England as their feudal Lord. It is this sentiment that has tended so much to weld the States of India into the Empire of England. And here I will quote from a speech delivered by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Gwalior, in 1905. His Highness said:—

"Whatever useful work has been, or is being undertaken in the various Departments of my State, has but one ultimate goal—to help towards the stability of the British Empire, and with that end in view, to ameliorate the condition of the people over whom I am called to rule."

I think in this brief sentence Maharaja Scindia voice the feelings of all his brother chiefs.

But it is not by words alone that the chiefs of India have declared their loyalty and devotion to the Crown of England. I have already alluded to the attitude assumed by our feudatories during the troublous times of 1857. Since those dark days there have been occasions, of which they have not failed to avail themselves, of showing their determination to support British rule in India. In 1885, when Russia loomed large on our North-West frontier, and the chances of war were more than probable, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad came forward with the spontaneous offer of a vast sum of money. This example was immediately followed by a number of the great chiefs of India, and although Government found it impossible to accept a monetary contribution the loyalty of the chiefs was allowed to find expression in another form which was, perhaps, even better and more effective. A force of 18,000 men, cavalry, infantry, and transport, known as Imperial Service troops, has been brought into a state of efficiency. This force belongs to the States and is commanded by their officers, but it has been assisted in training by specially selected officers of the Indian army lent for the purpose, and is now equipped and armed ready to take its place at any moment side by side with the armies of the King Emperor in the defence of India. It is maintained as a voluntary act of devotion to the Crown by 23 of the chiefs of India, and is forms. I venture to say, striking evidence of the loyalty of the chiefs to associate themselves and their troops with Imperial defence. When these was trouble on the frontier of Kashmir in 1892-3 the Imperial Service troops of His Highness the Maharaja took the field and acted gallantly throughout the campaign with the unruly tribes of Hunza, Nagar, and Chitral. During the war in Tirah, troops and transport of the Imperial Service of Gwalior, Kapurthala, and other States, took an active part, and bore their share of the fighting. During the war in China, in 1901, Maharaja Scindia, at very great cost, provided an equipped and well-fitted hospital ship, and proceeded in it himself to the seat of war serving on the Staff of the General Officer in command of the troops. The Maharaja of Bikanir and Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, then of Jodhpur, also proceeded on service, and proved themselves worthy soldiers of the King Emperor; and these were many chiefs who desired to join in the campaign but were dissuaded from doing so on account of the importance of their duties in their own States. It may be said that the first stimulus to the growing feeling of a desire to enter into

CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

was given to the chiefs of India at the Imperial assemblage held by the late Lord Lytton as Viceroy of India in 1877. "There," as one of our most distinguished Political Officers wrote at the time, "Chiefs who had not met on any previous occasion, and whose ancestors had met only in the field of battle, were brought together to realise the importance of their position as pillars of the State." The pageant of 1877 was repeated on a far grander and more magnificent scale in the Durbar, at Delhi, held on the 1st January, 1903, by Lord Curzon, when the Coronation of King Edward VII., Emperor of India, was celebrated with all pomp and ceremony before that vast assemblage of the chiefs of India and the representatives of all sections of the Indian Empire.

The tendency of late years has been to carry out in our relations with the native chiefs of India a policy of of union, in contradistinction to the policies of non-interference and isolation which were so rigidly pursued during the first half of the nineteenth century. Lord Mayo was the first Viceroy who visited Native States during the tenure of his office, and in his day the difficulties of travel were so great that he could do little more than summon the chiefs of Rajputana to meet him at Ajmir. But so great was the esteem in which his lordship was held that after his death from the knife of an assassin in the Andaman Islands in 1872, the chiefs of Rajputana raised a memorial to him in the form of the Mayo College at Ajmir, which has since been the means of affording education and training to a large number of chiefs, and which, under a reorganization carried out by Lord Curzon, promises to bring forth in the future far larger results and far wider benefits than it has ever yet attained. In this connection it is interesting to note that Lord Curzon's suggestion of a committee of ruling chiefs to frame regulations for the future guidance of the Mayo College met with a hearty response and was in every way a great diplomatic success. On this occasion the chiefs of Udaipur, Jaipur, Bikanir, Gwalior, Rewa, and others, met in conclave, and in all good fellowship and harmony, evolved rules for the guidance of the education and training, as well as for social and religious observance of the young chiefs and nobles who are students at the college.

Lord Mayo's personal interest in the welfare of Native States has been maintained by each succeeding Viceroy. I remember in 1873 escorting the late Lord Northbrook through a part of Central India, where no railways then existed, and where roads were few and rough, on his way to Nimach and Ajmir. And year by year, as the means of communication improved, the Viceroys extended their tours in Native States; but Lord Curzon during his Viceroyalty visited all the important States of India, many of them more than once, and I am aware, as I had the honour of attending him during his tours in Central India and Hyderabad, how greatly he encouraged the chiefs, how effectually he stirred them to a proper sense of their duty to their subjects, and how deep and abiding was the influence he left with them.

I trust I have been able to show you not only that the administration of Native States has improved, and is improving, but that there is a growing desire among the chiefs to govern for the good of the Empire. I would not have it thought that I claim for Native States anything like perfection in their system of administration. On the contrary, I hold, and I think that all those who have served in Native States will agree with me, that much remains to be done. Yet there is a great deal to be said in favour of the personal character of government in Native States; it is in accordance with their traditions, and the principles enjoined alike by Hinds and Mahomedan religion, and strange as it may seem, people do not wish to exchange the despotism of Native States for the more benevolent rule of British India.

We hear much in these days of agitation in India, and the aspirations of those who call themselves the representatives of national thought and feeling; it is strange that, while so much has been said of the alleged shortcomings of British rule, no notice has been taken of the form of government prevailing in Native States.

And here it is that the advantages of autocratic rule assert themselves. He would be a bold man who would prosecute an agitation in any of the States of India, or would venture in the Capital of any State to criticise, far less to malign and traduce the actions or the intentions of the ruling chief.

Lord Curzon, who presided, said there were a great many things in India about which people in this country were very ignorant. But if there was a part of India or a section of the problem about which the ignorance mostly prevailed it was the Native States. How many people of those who talked about India as a great dark territory ruled by a handful of Englishmen were aware that quite one-third of the whole area and more than one-fifth of the entire population were ruled by chiefs of native blood, of native sympathies, and native character?

The Native State of the old type might almost be described as a paradise of contrast—perhaps almost a paradox. There was in those States the most strange and interesting blend of the old and the new. They might attend a combat of wild beasts in the morning and play a game of polo or in the afternoon. But the most characteristic feature was that these things were dear to the people of the country, and they were dear to them because they were "racy of the soil." Mad, indeed, would be the man who would propose to change the state of things. One big advantage was that there was more scope for the employment of native intellect. The great turning-point in the history of Native States occurred after the close of the Mutiny, when they were for the first time brought into direct relations with the Crown. The result had been that, although many of the States were still, it must be admitted, in a very backward condition, yet, on the whole there had been a very great forward and upward movement in the standard of administration.

Lord Curzon paid a compliment to the political officers, to whom also was due a large portion of the credit. The one problem upon which he looked with intense anxiety was the question of the education of the chiefs. The whole stability of the Native States did not depend upon artificial conditions, but upon the character of the training which they gave to those men or assisted them to obtain for themselves. Referring to the bringing of the young men to England and giving them an English public school education, Lord Curzon, while not deprecating such an education, said it would be unwise to do anything which might hereafter in the slightest degree alienate those men from the country in which their lot was cast or the people over whom they might have to rule. It would be a fatal thing if they turned a most promising man into so much of an Englishman that he became too little of an Indian. The Native States, he thought, would not merely survive, but would grow year by year, and if any emergency ever arose England might rely with the utmost confidence upon their loyalty and devotion.

BRITISH EMPIRE NATURALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The above Association has been in existence nearly three years and numbers in Britain

THE FIGHT FOR THE LICENSES.

DEFEAT RATHER THAN RETREAT.

Peckham to be Ignored.

DATE OF THE SECOND READING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the Second Reading of the Licensing Bill would be taken on April 6th.

Speaking at a temperance demonstration in London last night in support of the Licensing Bill, Mr. Lloyd George declared that the Government were not daunted by the grave and menacing events of the past week. They did not fear ruthless and unscrupulous opposition to the Bill and would rather fall on the Second Reading, than turn back.

Many persons who were constantly interrupting the proceedings were ejected after violent struggles.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

A Flat Contradiction.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The German Foreign Office positively denies that it rejected Mr. Hill as American Ambassador.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Hill affair remains a mystery.

While the German Government affirms that it has never objected to Mr. Hill, some intimation was unquestionably conveyed to Washington that Mr. Hill was unacceptable.

AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION.

Breaking Down the Wall.

LARGE POPULATION NECESSARY.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mr. Deakin, in the Australian House of Representatives, declared that unless the States immediately arranged to co-operate with the Commonwealth with reference to immigration, the latter will act alone. The next estimates provide for the promotion of immigration, gradually increasing it till the Commonwealth was adequately peopled. It was, he said, imperative to occupy the country in order to preserve it for race and flag.

THE KING OF ITALY.

Visits with the Kaiser.

RETURN TO ROME.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

King Victor Emmanuel and Signor Tittoni visited the Kaiser on board the "Hohenzollern" to-day Subsequently their Majesties, accompanied by Signor Tittoni and Herr Janisch, visited the Museum.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

King Victor Emmanuel has returned to Rome from Venice.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DECORATED.

Honour from the Tsar.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Tsar has conferred the Order of the White Eagle on Baron Motono, Japanese Minister to Russia.

THE U. S. PACIFIC FLEET.

Armour Belts Ineffective.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A despatch from Washington states that a recent report by Admiral Evans, summarizing the opinions of experts with the Pacific fleet, opines that the armour belts are too low for adequate protection.

THE SCOTTISH LAND BILL.

Lords Promise Heavy Pruning.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The House of Lords has adopted the Second Reading of the Scottish Land Values Bill which was recently passed by the House of Commons.

The opposition intimated that they would make important Amendments at a later stage.

THE LIBAU PRIZE COURT.

Large British Claims Rejected.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Libau Prize Court has rejected the claims made on account of the British steamers "Saint Kilda" and "Princess Mary," which were sunk by the cruiser "Terek" in the Russo-Japanese war. They claimed respectively eighty thousand sterling and one hundred and fifty thousand sterling.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN GERMANY.

Enthusiastic Reception

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Prince of Wales has had a most enthusiastic reception when inspecting his regiment near Cologne. He afterwards lunched with the officers.

MRS. RYLANDS' ESTATE.

Heavy Death Duties.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

Mrs. Rylands of Manchester has left altogether £3,414,602 sterling including £5,000 to the Pasteur Arcana work in India. The total death duties amount to £650,000.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Number of British Troops in India.

EMIGRANTS TO CANADA WARNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, replying to questions by Mr. Rees, said that the figure of 80,000 British Troops for India, which was recommended by the Royal Commission after the Mutiny, had never been reached. The latest returns showed the number to be 75,000.

Replying to a further question Mr. Morley stated that the Government of India had taken steps to warn intending emigrants to Canada. The whole subject was receiving his careful attention.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

China's Sovereignty Undermined.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that while the Russian authorities are issuing regulations on behalf of the Railway of Northern Manchuria which wholly ignore Chinese sovereignty, Japan has submitted proposals for a Postal Convention which will be a deathblow to the Chinese postal service.

Altogether, says the correspondent, China's sovereignty in Manchuria is being ground small between the Russian and Japanese millstones.

ARMENIANS MASSACRED IN VAN.

Imperial Troops Called Out.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

An Armenian revolutionary at Van attacked and wounded an Armenian informer, whereupon the Bashibozuks fell upon the Armenians indiscriminately, killing thirty-three and wounding eight.

The Imperial troops stopped the massacre.

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

Business Re-opened.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A despatch from New York states that the Knickerbocker Trust Comany has re-opened business.

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL.

Result and Starting Prices.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The latest betting on the Liverpool Grand National is as follows:—

7 to 1 against Tom West.
8 to 1 against Springhok.
8 to 1 against Mount Prospects and Fortune.
9 to 1 against Kirkland.
10 to 1 against Selsdon Prince.
100 to 9 against Paddy Maher.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Grand National Steeplechase was run at Liverpool this afternoon with the following result:—

Rubio	1
Mattie Macgregor	2
The Lawyer III	3

The race was won by ten lengths, six lengths separating the second and third.

Twenty-four ran.

The Betting at the start was:—

66 to 1 against Rubio.
25 to 1 against Mattie Macgregor.
100 to 7 against The Lawyer III

CAWNPORE TAXPAYERS ASSOCIATION.

Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 27.

The Cawnpore Taxpayers Association held an important and influential meeting last evening in Christ's Church College hall, Canon West cost presiding, at which a very large number of native merchants, bankers and ladies were present. After electing the President and Committee, Rev. Westcott explained the objects of Association. One hundred new members joined the Association at the end of the meeting. In connection with the protest made regarding irregular polling for the Anwarganj Ward at the recent Municipal elections affidavits had been filed by several influential voters supporting alleged irregularties at the poll. Mr. Campbell, Chairman, Municipal Board, suggested not to press matters and to withdraw the protest to set aside the election. But his suggestion met with no success. Very unusual excitement is still felt over the recent election.

TINNEVELLY RIOTS.

Further Prosecutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

The native papers announce that notices and warrants have been issued against a number of Tuticorin merchants for complicity in the recent riot.

Mr. Wallace, I. C. S., has been appointed Special Magistrate to try the Tinnevelly riot cases.

The revision petition of Chidambaram Pillay and others has been postponed at the High Court to Monday before a Full Bench.

SWADESHI S. N. CO.

Steamer Refused Port Clearances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

There is considerable excitement among the Nationalist party at Tuticorin owing to the refusal by the port authorities to grant clearance to the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Co's steamer "Gallia" on the Tuticorin-Colombo run. This has been refused on account of the vessel not having a full complement of officers and no proper certificate.

THE ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

Trial of the Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 27.

The enquiry into the serious allegations made against several police officers by the Ulsoor gang of murderers was commenced on Monday by Mr. Abdul Rahman, Second Magistrate. The first case taken up was the charge against Head Constables Venkata Subbarao and Daniel, who are accused of concealing information in respect to the Ulsoor double murder and receiving and disposing of jewels and other property taken from the body of Viswamurthi, the murdered boy. The principal witnesses so far examined are Sundararaj and Bapoo, two men who have been condemned to death in the double murder case, and these were examined with the view of corroborating their previous statements. They made the same allegations against the accused, giving fasts in greater detail in regard to the assistance rendered by the police in the murder and subsequent disposal of jewellery and clothes of the murdered boys. To-day the convicted men Bapoo and Nallathambi were examined and cross-examined, but no fresh facts were revealed. An important witness examined to-day was Sub-Inspector K. Haudin, who is also under remand in connection with the alleged complicity with the murderers, and the Public Prosecutor was able to elicit from him several points in favour of the case for the prosecution.

Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence has been appointed special Public Prosecutor to conduct all cases against the police, the accused being defended by local advocates. In the meanwhile the City Police have traced three more murders committed by the same gang, including one young boy who was kidnapped from a festive crowd 18 months ago and killed by having iron nails driven through his head. The sensation caused by these revelations is becoming more profound.

LATER.

To-day before Mr. P. F. Rennie, I.C.S., sitting as Justice of the Peace, Mr. P. Hannyington, District Superintendent of Police, put up three charge sheets charging Sub-Inspector Keen Haudin of the station police, with complicity with the Ulsoor gang of murderers in respect to the Ulsoor double murder case, the cavalry road murder, and forgery of a cheque for Rs. 350 belonging to Mr. Sparks. In the double murder case Haudin was charged along with four constables, but the Judge said he had no power to commit British Indian subjects to the High Court of Madras, and the High Court of Madras had no jurisdiction over British Indian subjects in Bangalore. The District Superintendent of Police agreed to amend the charge sheet and to eliminate the names of the native constables.

The first case taken up was that in connection with the Ulsoor double murder. Haudin claimed to be tried as a European British subject which was permitted. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law, Special Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. Accused was defended Mr. J. P. Saldanha, Advocate. The whole day was occupied in examining the first witness, Bapoo, one of the murderers, whose statement was a repetition of the statement he had already five times made before in various courts. No new facts were revealed. The case is proceeding.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Improvement Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

A despatch from the Secretary of State has been recently received on the subject of the reorganisation of the Public Works Department. The Imperial and Provincial officers of the department will in future be borne on two separate lists in accordance with the original recommendation of the Public Service Commission, which, so far as the Public Works Department is concerned, had only been partially given effect to. The present system of grade pay for executive and assistant classes is to be replaced by a purely incremental scale of pay for Imperial Engineers and by a partially incremental scale for Provincial Engineers. The scale for the Imperial Engineer is to commence at Rs. 380 rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,250 in the twentieth year of service, Exchange compensation allowance, in addition to pay, being abolished. The scale is identical with that sanctioned last year for the Imperial Forest Service. The pay of Provincial Assistant Engineer is to commence as at present at Rs. 250, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 550 and that of the Provincial Executive Engineer is fixed at Rs. 650, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 900. The promotion of Provincial Engineers from Assistant to Executive Grade is to be dependant on their being reported as qualified for the charge of a division and on the existence of vacancies in the scale of divisional charges reserved for the provincial service. A resolution embodying the orders of the Secretary of State on the subject will be issued in due course.

THE TRADE OF KARACHI.

Report of Damaged Consignments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 27.

Regarding complaints that consignments of goods landed at Karachi arrive at their destination in very much damaged condition the Karachi Chamber of Commerce have written to the Punjab Chamber, Delhi, stating that in the opinion of the Committee of the Karachi Chamber landing arrangements for goods at Karachi are on the whole very satisfactory where the work was performed by the Port Trust, and that where excess damage occurred the goods probably had been landed by private agencies at native Jettys over which neither the Port Trust nor the Karachi Chamber have any control. The Committee of the latter, however, understand that the Port Trust have under consideration the question as to how far the more careful handling of goods on the native jetty by private agencies can be enforced.

ARMY TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS.

Good Progress in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 27.

Reverend Bateson, General Secretary, Royal Army Temperance Association, is visiting British troops in Lucknow this week. An enthusiastic meeting was held at which Rev. Badteson said: the membership in India going ahead and has nearly reached thirty thousand. The Prince of Wales reached thirty thousand. The Prince of Wales medal for Army Temperance work was awarded to Sergt. Dancey, Prisedent Oxford Light Infantry branch, and several medals were given for long membership. The emperance novement is strong in Lucknow cantonment; seventy-five per cent. of the Oxford Light Infantry drafts lately have joined the Temperance Society.

TRAMWAYS AT BARODA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Most of your readers are perhaps not aware that the State of Baroda is progressing rapidly and is about to become the proud possessor of a 1st class tramway service.

The construction work began some two or three weeks ago and is progressing very satisfactorily, so much so that we hope to see trams running from the B. B. & C. I. Railway station right through the main thoroughfare of the City by June next.

The Baroda Tramway Coy. is to be congratulated on the energetic manner in which they are carrying out the work, and everything looks favourable, the prosperous spirit seeming to be a sufficient guarantee that the enterprising company will be compensated at an early date.—YOURS, &c.,

L. R. VYARS.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE KAISER'S LETTER.

The Indian Native States.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

The excitement caused by the disclosures of the Military Correspondent of the "Times" has now almost passed away and would have been dissipated earlier but for the unaccountable action of Mr. Asquith in withholding the fact mentioned for the first time by Lord Tweedmouth on Monday that when he received the Kaiser's epistle he showed it to Sir Edward Grey. In diplomacy an occasional deviation from the truth seems to be considered allowable in certain circumstances, and there are people wicked enough to suggest that the story of the Imperial missive having been shown at the time to the British Foreign Minister was only invented as a means of escape from a disagreeable situation. I do not believe this but still it is strange, as I have said, that this circumstance—a circumstance that has naturally altered the situation completely—was not mentioned by the acting leader of the House of Commons when after a special sitting of the Cabinet when he made his statement in Parliament a week ago. Not only by the papers whose editors were so tactfully and diplomatically treated by the Kaiser in Berlin on the occasion of the somewhat absurd journalistic mission but by other journals who kept out of that business the *Times* has been severely lectured for its supposed indiscretion; but there is not a single journal which criticises the offender that would not have given a month's revenue to have been able to publish such a piece of news as that which caused the recent sensation. First came the Kruger telegram. Then the Tweedmouth letter. What will be the impulsive Kaiser's next indiscretion? One result of the incident is that the country has now become alive to the real meaning of the naval activity of the German Government.

PROGRESS IN THE NATIVE STATES.

Was it interest in the Native States, the popularity of Sir David Barr, or desire to hear Lord Curzon, that attracted so big an audience to the Royal Society of Arts yesterday? Perhaps it was a combination of these things. But whatever the cause the gathering was a really remarkable one both in size and quality. Not only was the hall itself densely packed but the vestibule was also full and some people went away not being able to obtain standing room. Sir David Barr is such a good lecturer that it is almost a pity that he adhered so closely to the text of his paper. Good as his performance was it would have been even better if he had spoken *ex tempore*, a hint that I venture to throw out for future authors of papers. He explained at the outset that he proposed to confine himself to some of the more important States—it was obviously impossible to deal with all in an hour—and he explained why he had taken the period of the last forty years. The reasons were threefold. First, because it is during that time that progress has been most marked; second, because this is the fortieth Session of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, and the season seemed appropriate to such a review, and third, because his own connection with the Native States of India coincides with the period alluded to. I shall not attempt to summarise the paper but I may say that it breathed throughout a spirit of sympathy and good will towards the rulers and peoples of the Native States. "There is," said the lecturer, "a peculiar charm in the land of the Rajas, and in the old-world courtesy which one meets, perhaps more especially in Rajputana, but to a great extent in all Native States—there is a freedom of thought and action, a sense of responsibility, a pleasure in being associated with the life, manners and customs of the rulers, and the subjects of these principalities which are at once engrossing and refreshing. Englishmen feel themselves at home with a race of independent, high-spirited people, whose ancient lineage and romantic, chivalrous past compel respect and admiration, and these feelings are accentuated by the friendly welcome, the genial kindness and hospitality, and the frank confidence extended to those who show their appreciation of these qualities." The lantern views made for the occasion were greatly admired and excellently described Lord Curzon, following the rule of the Indian Section of this Society, spoke immediately after the reading of the paper and I have hardly ever heard him speak more effectively. The best report of his speech that has yet appeared—it will I believe be published in full in the next number of the Society's *Journal*—is that of the "Manchester Guardian" from which I quote:—The ignorance here about India—an ignorance "great, unabashed, and at times absolutely appalling"—was the target of Lord Curzon's opening remarks. How many Englishman, he asked, were aware that quite one-third of the whole of India was ruled by chiefs of native blood? There was nothing in the world quite like the Native State, which he described as "a paradise of contrasts, almost of paradox, a blending of the old and new, the archaic and the modern, the autocratic and popular," where the influence of astrologers was intrenched side by side as it were with electric installations, and where men in chain armour rode in processions with motor cars. Yet these States were dear to the heart of the people; they were "racy of soil," symbols of its past, and the man would be mad who proposed to cut them out of the future. They served, he went on to say, a highly useful purpose in affording scope for native intellect and ambition and in many cases formed examples of excellent government. He referred—I again quote from the "Manchester Guardian,"—to the time when the Native States were looked upon as a menace, through the fear of their becoming too strong, and then to their loyalty during the Mutiny. Lord Canning, however, had ensured their continuity by the grant of the right of adoption to their rulers and nothing could have inspired greater confidence in the people than this action. Of durbars Lord Curzon said they had great effect in connecting more closely the chiefs and the Sovereign, in bringing them out of isolation and healing old enmities between themselves. During his administration nothing gave them more pleasure than the employment of the Imperial Service troops outside the Empire. The princes of India were as concerned in the defence of the Empire as the Parliament of this country. Lord Curzon spoke very earnestly and impressively on the problem of the education of the Indian Prince. He might, said the ex-Viceroy, be educated at home, in which case his contact with other minds was limited, or he might be educated at one of the chief colleges in India, which Lord Curzon considered the best course. He might, however, also be educated at a public school in England, and against this alternative Lord Curzon uttered a solemn warning. We should be careful above all, he said, of subjecting the young chief or future chief to influences which might alienate him from the country in which his lot is cast. "It would be fatal to make him so much of an Englishman that he is too little of an Indian." "In my opinion," Lord Curzon said, "every one of us should hope that the Native States may continue to flourish, for they are an element in which to a large extent the stability of British rule in India is involved. Let us preserve the principle of the States, but let us do everything to make this administration pure and strong. I should mention that Lord Curzon in his allusions to Hyderabad spoke in the very highest terms of the capacity of his Highness the Nizam, to whom either he or another speaker—I forget which—referred as quite the ablest man in his State. To the evident gratification of the meeting Lord Curzon, who like all old House of Commons men makes a capital Chairman of a public meeting, called attention to the presence on the platform of the two Indian members of the Council of India, one of whom, Mr. Bilgrami, was induced though he had not come prepared to speak, to say a few words [illegible] in the course of his remarks Mr. Bilgrami urged the need of making the Native States feel that they are partners in "that Joint Stock Company which is called the Indian Empire." The other speakers were Mr. Rees and Lord Lamington. Altogether the occasion—it is not too much to say—was a very important one and I cannot help thinking that when the paper of Sir David Barr and the eloquent, generous and statesmanlike speech of Lord Curzon are read in their entirety they will have a beneficial effect not only in the Native States but throughout India.

THE ODIUM THEOLOGICUM IN INDIA.

The unfortunate trouble about the unrestricted use by non-episcopalians of garrison cantonment churches in India is again attracting attention. Sir John Jardine who has the matter in hand has already addressed two questions to Mr. Morley on the subject. In the first place the hon. member asked what arrangements, if any, have been in force in the Jullundur Cantonment to enable the 2nd Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders to have Divine Service according to Presbyterian rites; whether they have been allowed to worship in a consecrated church belonging to the Government of India; and whether they were allowed in that church to solemnise Holy Matrimony and Holy Communion. In the other question Mr. Morley was asked whether he is aware that a licence was given by the Bishop of Lahore for the holding of Divine Service according to the rites of the Church of Scotland, and will he say whether that licence has been withdrawn; and whether the removal of the Gordon Highlanders from Jullundur to Calcutta has been ordered with reference to the absence of church accommodation for Presbyterians at Jullundur. Mr. Morley's reply is as follows:—I understand that the Bishop of Lahore authorised the use of the Anglican Church at Jullundur for Presbyterian services other than the celebration of Holy Communion. I am not aware that the licence has been withdrawn. But orders have now been given that Scottish regiments shall not be posted, save in a temporary emergency, to military stations where there is not a Presbyterian or unconsecrated church for their use; and the transfer of the Gordon Highlanders to Calcutta was presumably directed in accordance with those orders. This answer gives furiously to think and I imagine that we shall hear more from Sir John Jardine about this matter before very long.

"MRS. BILL."

Under this title a play by Captain John Kendall "Dum Dum" of *Punch*, who began his literary career as a writer of agreeable verses for the Anglo-Indian and who is, I believe, well known in Bombay, was produced at the Court Theatre on Monday. The piece is slight and perhaps its defect is that it does not contain enough action, but the dialogue is clever as well as witty and certainly it will appeal to those amongst us who have sojourned in the so-called land of regrets. There are two scenes at a hill station and one at a bungalow on the plains, all absolutely correct as to properties. The first night audience received Mrs. Bill very cordially and there were no dissentients. The calls for Anthor at the close were quite enthusiastic, but Captain Kendall did not respond though he was in the house. It is his first play and the reception it received must be described as very encouraging. From the days of the Nabobs it has always been the fashion for stay-at-home Englishmen to sneer at Anglo-Indian life, but things are not so bad in this respect as in the era before the pagoda tree ceased to exist, and the worst that the critics can say against Captain Kendall's characters is that they make a prodigious fuss about trifles, as is natural no doubt for residents in an Indian hill station with comfortable incomes, limited social opportunities and plenty of leisure. The "Times" critic sums up as follows:—"On the whole, then, the sensations aroused by this comedy are quite pleasurable sensations, but they are faint sensations, mild sensations, 'low pressure' sensations. The gentle ripple of small talk, the amiable weaknesses of ladies "sur le retour," the little misunderstandings of boys and girls who are (as they call themselves) 'pals' rather than lovers—these things are all very well in their way and in their place, but their place is rather the fireside or the back drawing-room than the theatre.' E. F. S. of the "Westminster Gazette," adopts an equally superior tone:—"There is nothing to be said against it, but any efforts at praise must be limited to the terms generally employed in advertisements of cocoa or foods for children. The play passes in the hills in India, and one has the feeling that it is just the kind of thing that would be welcomed there. It has a pleasant, gentlemanly, amateurish air, and if loaded with a little more local colour ought to have a big success at 'Pahari, a popular hill-station.' London, alas! is a more sophisticated kind of place than Pahari, and we are accustomed to drama richer in life and stronger than 'Mrs. Bill.'" Only a few words are necessary to explain the plot. Mrs. "Bill" Wilbraham, wife of a Civilian, schemes to bring about a marriage between her engaging—this is not a pun—niece. Miss Jones (Miss Jones of Asia, I presume) and a certain Captain Smith. (Why was not the Civilian named Robinson?). The young lady prefers to flirt with a youthful warrior and eventually becomes engaged to him against the wishes of her aunt. Eventually the "mere boy" inherits £1,000 a year. Thereupon the practical Mrs. "Bill" changes her tactics, but the beauteous Miss Jones gets tired of him notwithstanding his colossal fortune. Meanwhile Captain Smith reappears on the scene with the inevitable result. But the "mere boy" ought to have had damages for breach of promise, even though already burdened with his newly acquired wealth.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

The recently formed Women's Guild of Arts which is composed of ladies engaged in various branches of pictorial and applied art met in the old Hall of Clifford's Inn on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. Walter Crane to hear a lecture by Mrs. Herringham on the above subject. She commenced by explaining the general principles governing Indian Architecture, pointing out the many resemblances to the treatment of wood in the carving and decorations of the later stone buildings. After describing the remains of early Buddist temples, the lecturer traced the progress made in the Hindu monuments and buildings, the modifications introduced by their Mahomedan conquerors, and the combination of the two forms of architecture in the later period of the Mogul Empire. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of lantern slides prepared from photographs taken by Mrs. Herringham during her recent tour in India, and included examples of religious, domestic and military architecture from all parts of India. The Chairman in thanking Mrs. Herringham for her instructive lecture expressed the satisfaction of those present in learning that the authorities of India were fully alive to the great value of the many beautiful archeological works of Art that still remained, and had taken steps to protect and preserve them from the neglect and vandalism from which they had suffered in the past.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Board of Trinity College of Music, London, announce the awards of Sixty Local Exhibitions tenable at Local Centres throughout the British Empire during the present year. These Exhibitions which are chiefly of the value of £9. 9s. and £6 6s. each, have been awarded on the results of the Local Examinations held in 1907, and provide for the further education of the Winners for twelve months in the subjects in which they have already been successfully examined. The successful competitors include Beryl Kathleen Flynn (aged 16) Simla; Emily Plumley (age 17) and Maud Pope (age 13) Poona; but why are their names entered under the heading of "Colonies." Cannot some exhibitions for proficiency and geography be established for people at home?

By the way a gentleman who attended the meeting at the Society of Arts yesterday, a graduate of one of the older Universities and an ex-candidate for Parliamentary honours told me that he was surprised to learn from Sir David Barr's lecture that the Native States were scattered all over India. He had, he said, always understood previously that they were all on the fringe of the Indian Empire! Well may Lord Curzon complain of the appalling ignorance of India at home.

Amongst the unstarred questions this week was one by Mr. Hart-Davies with reference to the reported "lawlessness and insecurity of person" in Karachi (pronounced by the average Englishmen "Karakee"). Mr. Hart-Davies who as a devoted Sindi is evidently jealous of the reputation of his old province asked Mr. Morley whether his attention had been called to this state of things, and whether he would "urge on the Government of India the necessity of a speedy reorganisation of the Police." Mr. Morley's reply is as follows:—"I have seen reports in the newspapers, from which I gather that the Government of Bombay have recently made urgent representations on this subject to the Government of India. I have no doubt that the Government of India will deal with the question of reorganisation as expeditiously as possible, and I do not think that any action on my part is necessary."

Mr. Rees continues to be a thorn in the side of the self-styled "Friends of India," and if the opportunities afforded him of making speeches in the House of Commons are few, he contrives by the exercise of some ingenuity in making debating points in the form of questions. For example the other day he asked Mr. Morley what is the percentage of persons in receipt of relief in India, as compared with the last ascertained percentage in the like case for England and Wales; whether a practical system of relieving distress arising from crop failure has been elaborated in India; and whether famine reports or other documents show, or whether any evidence is available to show, that the existing system stands in need of experimental legislation. Here is Mr. Morley's answer:—"Struck on the whole population of India the ratio is now about one-half of one per cent. The ratio of paupers on outdoor relief in England and Wales was stated to be a little over one-and-a-half per cent. in 1907. As I explained in the Answer made by me to a similar Question on the 18th February, the extent of the relief given in distressed districts where the Famine Relief Code is being applied is much in excess of the above figure. The Answer to the latter part of the Question is in the negative."

By the way what has became of Dr. Rutherford? He has hardly been heard of at Westminster since the dressing down he received from Mr. Morley during the debate on the address. Perhaps he is holding himself in reserve for the Indian Budget discussion which, I gather from Mr. Morley's statement of yesterday, may take place before Whitsuntide.

Sir Lepel Griffin's death is attributed to influenza and came as a great shock to his friends. How sudden the sad event was is shown by the fact that only a few days previously he had promised to take part in the discussion on Sir David Barr's paper yesterday. Like so many retired Anglo-Indian officials he aspired to a Parliamentary career, a career for which their training wholly unfits them, and it must have been a disappointment to him that his attempts to enter the House of Commons were unsuccessful. For a man so fond of airing his opinions the occasional little meetings of the East India Association must have been felt by him as a wholly inadequate forum. Though an interesting personality he was not exactly a popular man, but nobody will deny that he had the courage of his opinions. His principal quality indeed was his independence. In politics he was originally a Liberal but broke away over the Home Rule question and in the fiscal controversy he associated himself with the Tariff Reformers.

THE HON. MR. EDWARD GILES.

Retirement on Pension.

To-day the Educational Department of this presidency suffers an appreciable loss in the retirement on pension of the Hon. Mr. Edward Giles, who had been officiating for some months past for Mr. Orange, Director-General of Education in India, and finally leaves Bombay by to-day's mail steamer. Mr. Giles's substantive appointment was that of Director of Public Instruction in this presidency, which he filled with marked ability and success during the last eleven years. The Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, has been gazetted to be Mr. Giles's successor as Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, and assumes charge of the office from to-day. Both of them have been able officers of the State and the services of both have been recognised by Government by the bestowal of the honour of a Companion of the Indian Empire.

Mr. Giles, who is an M A. of Westminster School, Christ Church, Oxford, joined the service exactly thirty-five years ago, and was in May 1873 attached to the Elphinstone College, Bombay, as Professor of History and Political Economy. In the following year he was transferred to Ahmedabad as Educational Inspector in the Northern Division, being re-appointed in a short time as Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College. In May 1875, Mr. Giles was sent to Nasik as Educational Inspector in the North-East Division, and for a period of eight years we find him working with ability as Educational Inspector at Ahmedabad Nasik, Bombay, and Poona until he went in May 1883 on furlough to Europe for a year and a half. On his return to this country in October 1886 Mr. Giles was placed on special duty in Sind, acting also at the same time as Educational Inspector in that province. From April 1887 to May 1894, Mr. Giles rendered zealous service as Educational Inspector at Ahmedabad and Poona until in May 1894 he had a furlough to Europe for a year. On his return to this country in May 1895, he was transferred to Hyderabad as Educational Inspector in Sind; and was placed on deputation for attending the agricultural Conference for about a fortnight in February 1896. In September of that year, he was appointed officiating Director of Public Instruction and was confirmed in the appointment on 1st April, 1897. Mr. Giles was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council at four different periods, namely in March 1898, January 1901, May 1904, and June 1906. His services in the Education Department were recognised by the conferment upon him, in January 1903, of the honour of a Companion of the Indian Empire. In February 1907, Mr. Giles's services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment as officiating Director-General of Education in India during the absence on leave of Mr. Orange, a post which he has filled with such capacity as to merit the special thanks of the Government of India. The retiring Director General of Education is yet in the fifty-ninth year of his age, having been born on the 6th June 1849; and it is the sanguine hope of his friends in this country that he has many years before him of a useful life at home.

EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although Bombay is being expanded in every direction as far as space is concerned yet people seem to think that there is a lack of space. But such is not really the case. The present over-crowding is due, as every one knows, to the wholesale demolition of tenements which remain to be replaced, and not to want of space. When all the existing building sites will be made available for building purposes they will more than suffice for the present needs of the town.

The City Trust seems to have lost sight of the object for which it was brought into existence and has commenced their work at the wrong end. Improvement does not necessarily include embellishment and beautification. Necessity ought to have been first provided for; and before launching into scheme after scheme they must complete those which have caused the present overcrowding and sent up rents to unprecedented and unreasonable figures.

Like a syndicate of shrewd merchants they hold on their stock of land to maintain high prices and create a false demand. But time will come when stock can no longer be held on and price will fall disastrously for those who have bought lands at unreasonably high prices.

It is curious to note that none of the public bodies who have been called upon to advise Government on the question of Expansion, has questioned the necessity of expansion. Like King Henry's courtiers they have taken it for granted that when a live fish is put into water, the water and the fish weigh less than before.

Before the Trust launches into any disastrous new scheme to the ultimate loss and probable future ruin of property holders, it is very important that they should give information fully and freely to the public on the following points, viz:—(1.) The total area of land acquired up till now under the different schemes. (2.) Numbers of plots and their total areas which have already been let out for building. (3.) Number of plots with their total areas which are now available for building, but not let out, and the reason of their remaining idle. (4.) The reason for delay in completing Scheme 111, the numbers and areas of plots that will be available on completion of the scheme. (5.) The areas that will be made available for building upon completion of schemes V and VI and other schemes not taken in hand yet. (6.) The extent of vacant lands in the Southern part of the island owned by private individuals.—Yours etc.

ICONOCLAST.

GODHRA ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your widely circulated paper to announce that His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke has been gracious enough to donate Rs. 100 to the Anjuman-i-Islam Godhra, being satisfied with the useful nature of the work done by that body despite limited resources under the Presidentship and good guidance of Mr. R. C. Brown, I.C.S., our sympathetic Collector. The noble gift is intensely appreciated by the Anjuman and has gladdened the hearts of the members. It will, no doubt, go a great way towards giving an impetus to education among a backward community living in a backward district—especially female education—in as much as our Anjuman maintains a special school for Mahomedan girls. For details I send herewith for your information, a copy of the last annual report, which will show at a glance that the said girls' school does really deserve encouragement and support from all wealthy or even well-to-do persons who ardently desire to raise the depressed social status of Mahomedans.—Yours, etc.,

K. R. NANJIANI,
Hon: Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Godhra

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Separating Judicial and Executive Functions.

IMPORTANT PRONOUNCEMENT.

CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The following questions were asked by Mr. Chitnavis at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council:—

Is the Government aware that Japan supports its industries by a system of bounties and that in consequence of such support cotton goods, especially hosiery, made in Japan have an advantage over goods made in India in the market here? Is the Government further aware that the large hosiery department of the Bomanji Petit Mills of Bombay has had to be closed on account of Japan underselling her goods in India? Will Government be pleased to take such steps in the matter as will protect Indian industries from competition of this nature and equalise trade conditions?

Is the Government aware that prices of plough cattle have risen abnormally all over the country during the past few years? In view of the paramount importance of the sufficiency of cattle in an agricultural country like India, will Government be pleased to inquire into the causes of the rise and take adequate steps for the improvement of the stock and thereby to remove the anxiety of the agricultural population in this respect?

At the Legislative Council to-day the following questions were taken first:—Replying to Hon. Saiyid Muhamad Shahib's question at the Council to-day, Sir Harvey Adamson said that the question of whether the rules for the conduct of Government servants should be revised was under consideration.

Replying to Mr. Chitnavis' questions:—

1. Regarding Japanese competition Mr. Harvey said that enquiry would be made and that no action could be taken until the facts had been ascertained.

2. Regarding the preservation of cattle Mr. Miller said that the latest statistics shewed that prices of cattle had not risen everywhere though they had risen over a large area; he also detailed the measures which have been and are being actively taken to preserve and improve the stock.

The Budget debate then commenced. Messrs. Merk and Drew and Ismay did not speak. The Nawab of Dacca and Mr. Slacke were absent.

NAWAB SYED MAHOMED'S SPEECH.

Nawab Syed Mahomed congratulated the Government upon the measures taken to relieve suffering and to help the people to tide over the famine; but regretted that the Budget statement made no mention as to what had been done to save agricultural cattle. The Government of India also had still to formulate a scheme of technical education that would provide sufficient scope for the employment of the artisan classes. The Nawab also desired to see primary education and sanitation further promoted and touched upon the desirability of the action that has been taken regarding the opium trade.

MR. APCAR'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Apcar congratulated the Finance Minister on the fact that he was able to provide 15 crores for Railway capital expenditure in 1908-9 and for a 15-crore programme in 1908-9. The uncertainty how much money would be available must, however, greatly increase the difficulties of the Railway administration. He believed the inability of open lines to deal with traffic will continue to increase in greater ratio owing to the short-sighted policy of the past. He believed a 20-crore programme, or even larger was needed with reduced rates in freight charges. He was not surpised the increase in ratio of the working expenses to receipts. He greatly regretted that Sir J. Mackay's Committee did not visit India. Most Chambers of Commerce had, he believed, been in favour of separating railway finances from the General finances of India. He regretted that two engineering firms, who had started wagon constructing plant in Calcutta, had not had sufficient orders and were reducing their establishment. He regretted the necessity of fixing the allotment for new lines at so low a figure, and considered that the Sara Bridge should have found a place in the allotment. The Calcutta commercial community was amazed that it had not yet been sanctioned. The Nagpur-Itarsi line might well have waited the completion of this bridge. Mr. Apcar then proceeded to deal with the long defined Calcutta Improvement scheme, and he read a gruesome summary of the medical officers deputed some years ago to make a sanitary survey of the town and its suburbs. A cursory perusal of reports convinced one that the conditions constitute a permanent standing threat against the health of the inhabitants and the prosperity of the city. In a powerful speech he pointed out that with the extension of communications and the conveyance of infectious diseases, both Foreign trade and the interests of Calcutta, Assam and Northern India, were all threatened. The present condition of affairs had lasted ten years and he would ask Hon'ble Members how much longer Calcutta was to wait

bound up with the welfare of the country and offer promising avenues of employment to its educated youth. In all cases we are endeavouring to improve opportunities for obtaining a higher training in the country itself, for making India as far as possible self-supporting, and the day must come when those who go through that higher training and prove their fitness in actual work will find the higher posts opening to them in a more liberal measur than is now possible.',

THE TIKKA SAHIB'S SPEECH.

The Tikka Sahib of Nabha made a long speech, in which he urged that more money be spent on irrigation, less on railways, and advocated more emigration of overcrowded provinces. He urged that the recommendations of the Police Commission be given effect to and said that the concessions given to the Indians in the Transvaal were not quite satisfactory. He deplored the ignorance of the religious systems of India possessed by English officials, and hoped primary schools would be opened and cultivation extended. He then drew attention to some of the social evils, condemning present marriage laws and use of intoxicating drugs and tobacco. The Zakka Khel settlements, he considered unsatisfactory. A great opportunity of giving them a proper lesson had been lost. He next spoke at some length on the subject of general discourtsey shown by European officials to Indian gentlemen. The Indian heart was not cold. Grant, he said, the Indians kindly and sympathetical treatment, and you will find them ready to lay down their lives for you. The relations between the Government and Native States are also capable of improvement. After making a large number of suggestions, regarding the new reform schemes in connection with the Imperial Advisory Council he said it was very pleasing to note that changes were to be introduced in the form of discussion on the budget. More time would be allowed and this would afford an opportunity for a more systematic and exhaustive criticism. He hoped the changes would make debates less unreal. Its present character was discussive and unfruitful.

MR. SIM'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sim expressed the appreciation of the Msdras Government at the recent liberal revision of its provincial settlement, and hoped that when Mr. Meyers' scheme for the redistribution of districts and divisional charges was sent back by the Madras Government, early sanction for it might be accorded. Madras had waited long for this reform, and it was more than ever needed, now that decentralization was in the air.

MR. REYNOLDS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds welcomed the grants made to the United Provinces for plague prevention and in connection with the Famine and gave particulars of what is being done. "The resisting power of the people," he said, "had been considerably helped by the early and liberal aid which has been so readily afforded from the very commencement of their troubles." He also acknowledged the liberal manner in which the Government of India had endeavoured to meet the wishes of the United Provinces Government in the recent revision of the Provincial contract, but said the United Provinces were so crippled, by the large expenditure required for famine relief, that many much-needed improvements would have to wait unless other than Provincial resources could be available for them.

THE HON'BLE MR. CHITNAVIS' SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis approved of the liberality of the spirit in which famine relief had been provided for, but urged further investigation in the cause of the calamity, especially in connection with the land revenue demand which he considered excessive, also regarding the high prices of foodgrains. He advocated: (1) protection for Indian industries, also the abolition of the countervailing cotton excise duty and the abolition or reduction of the excise duty upon locally manufactured salt; (2) further reduction in freight charges upon Indian railways for Indian manufactured goods; (3) further encouragement for technical education; (4) reduction in both civil and military charges; (5) the application of surpluses to reduction of taxation and not to railway construction; (6) the devotion of more money to the extension of irrigation in the Central Provinces; (7) increasing the grant for sanitation. The chief cause of discontent, he thought, was want, and of unrest the need of economic reform. The administration, besides being costly, was too complex-exotic and unimaginative. When the Government had combated the economic evil and epidemics, had simplified the administration and rendered it less costly and more studious of the public wishes and aspirations and supported the dignity and influence of the natural leaders of the people by more considerate treatment much would have been done to ensure the permanence of British rule in India.

THE HON'BLE MUNSHI LAL'S SPEECH.

Munshi Lal said:—The Finance Minister deserved to be congratulated on the hopeful statement, and also expressed the hope that the sanitary conditions would have more attention paid them. He asked whether under the present political conditions it would not be possible to reduce the strength of the army consistently with order and good government. The security of the people lies, he said, not only in the strength of army, but also in the contentment of the people; while, he said, members of the ruling race need tact and sympathy in dealing with the people. His countrymen should have less impatience and more tolerance in criticising public men and manners and take a more charitable view of Government actions. Having expressed the hope that the grant of substantial political boons would be made to his countrymen, he hoped responsible leaders would guide the people to win the sympathy and support, which, though foreign, cannot be replaced for a long time to come by a better one, be it foreign or native.

THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA'S SPEECH.

His Highness the Maharaja of Darbhanga made a long speech in which he congratulated the Finance member upon the Budget and expressed the opinion that much of the bitterness connected with the political unrest in India was passing away. The Maharaja supported the Councils Extension Scheme and advocated reductions in Military expenditure. He also made a number of suggestions of which the principle ones were: (1) the appointment of a small commission to look into the high prices of food grains (2) the improvement of the position of Government servants on small pay; (3) the pushing on more rapidly with agricultural research and fisheries; (4) the further consultation of subscribers to the Victoria Memorial as to the disposal of the unspent funds; (5) the adoption of the Calender year in place of the present Official year; (6) the presentation of the budget in January instead of March; and (7) the pushing on with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme.

MR. HARVEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Harvey reviewed the principal features of the past year's administration in the Commerce and Industry Department. Referring to the sea-borne trade he said that in the eleven months ending February impor's show an increase of nine per cent on the total of the same period of 1906 07, while exports are twelve crores in excess of those of the whole of the official year 1906-07. He feared, however, that the present rate of expansion, especially in piece-goods imports, was unlikely to be maintained, stocks having largely accumulated already, although the effect of the scarcity in Northern India was not yet fully apparent in the statistics. He went on to detail the measures in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, which have been undertaken or are under consideration for additional accommodation for trade, including the taking up of land by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the construction of new docks in Bombay, the proposals of the Karachi Port Trust for constructing ten ship berths at a cost of one hundred and twenty-five lakhs, and the river protection works in Rangoon, towards which the Government of India are contributing twenty-five lakhs and the Provincial Government are advancing a similar amount. Mr. Harvey then discussed the measures recently taken to standardise the procedure at the various Customs ports in regard to the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, and explained that no change in the law was at present contemplated. The modification proposed, whereby such descriptions as "foreign made," "not made in England or British India would be accepted in the case of goods made elsewhere than in England or India, and not bearing the name or trade mark of an English or Indian manufacturer, being only to bring our practice into conformity with the existing law. Regarding patents, Mr. Harvey said that proposals for legislation were under consideration to bring the present system more into line with the latest practice in the United Kingdom. The Bill would be published when sanction for it has been obtained. Regarding the orders recently passed on the subject of the Assam tea garden labour the object in view was gradually to introduce greater freedom in the management of labour on the gardens. The question of withdrawing the Act from the Burma valley presented difficulties, but it was intended presently to amend the law so as to enable a beginning to be made in selected tracts. The reductions made during the year in inland postage rates have resulted in so large an increase in the traffic that the net cost, which was originally put at over fifteen lakhs, was now likely to be less than eight lakhs. Regarding the new P. and O. mail contract, the Government of India entirely sympathised with the desire of the commercial community for a faster service and had spared no effort in their attempts to secure this, but had failed to get all they wanted. Regarding the situation in the Telegraph Department, the Government of India had come to the conclusion that the greatest fault to be remedied was the excessive delay in the service. Comparing similar large offices in India and England, for example, while in the former only 8·2 per cent of the messages were put on the wires within ten minutes of receipt and 57·6 per cent were delayed over forty minutes, in the latter 91·7 per cent were dispatched within ten minutes. The Government of India has received convincing reports from Mr. Newlands whose work has been invaluable as to the cause of the delay which he attributed mainly to the excessive amount of labour performed in respect of messages: unnecessary signalling operations, the compiling of useless returns, and to the fact that the hours of duty have not been arranged so that there may be a sufficient number of men during the busy hours to dispose of the traffic as it comes. These were defects which could be remedied, and it was hoped that the orders which have already issued in the direction of simplification would before long produce very marked effect. There was no desire on the part of Government to overwork the subordinate establishment and it was a matter of common knowledge that the department was already considerably overmanned. The new system of duties when finally arranged would not only greatly accelerate business, but would also materially reduce the amount of work done at night, and this would be understood before long. At the same time the Government were aware the present scales of pay were insufficient and that there had been in the past several legitimate cases of complaint. Some of these had already been remedied and action was being taken in respect of the others. A recommendation would shortly be made to the Secretary of State in respect of the pay of the staff. The Government recognized that special efforts would be necessary on the part of all concerned to carry out the reforms and to build up a telegraph service that would be capable of performing its proper functions, but they believed that the whole staff of the department, superior as well as subordinate, would spare no pains in the endeavour to attain efficiency, and they looked with confidence to the, public for their assistance, and perhaps, for a time for some forbearance while the measures that have been devised in their interests are brought into full operation. Turning to the recent abolition of Consulting Railway Engineers Mr. Harvey said Government had every hope it would prove a success and promote efficiency, and they believe that the companies would exercise their enlarged powers with discretion. The Government had no desire to diminish in any way the legitimate influence of the Local Governments in the questions of Railway Policy in which they were interested. Railway administrations had been instructed to keep in close direct communication with Local Governments in all matters which were not of a technical character, and the Railway Board would welcome their advice and assistance. Referring to the changes made in the Southern Indian Railway system, the object in view had been to create two systems with distinct spheres of influence within which they would be free to develop trade and build extensions with as little risk as possible of excessive competition. Regarding the railway estimates, since these were framed the sanction of the Secretary of State, to the lower Ganges Bridge project had been received, and the Railway Board would now issue orders for the commencement of the working, survey and the preparation of construction plans and estimates. Sanction had also been given to the Irrawady Bridge at Sagaing and funds for the preliminary work would be provided from the grants for open lines. Regarding the working of railways traffic, the famine and the strike had added to the difficulties which existed, but the Government did not conceal from themselves the fact that systematic measures were required. It was however impossible for them at present to do more than devote the funds at their disposal towards the amelioration of existing conditions. As the recommendations of the Secretary of our Railway Committee has to be awaited, Government would be prepared thereafter, if necessary, to institute the local enquiries that were asked for last year, and to invoke the assistance of representatives of the commercial community in their prosecution. The result of inquiries regarding the scheme for a system of private ownership wagons had not been very favourable to the proposal. The Railway companies objected in principle to the private ownerships of wagons. English railway opinion was now very strongly against it, and he understood that the English railway companies would be glad to get rid of private wagons at once. It must be, he thought, taken as certain that to permit all colliery owners own their wagons would be mistaken policy and ultimately aggravate the difficulties now felt, to a limited extent. However, private ownership might be permitted; for example, an arrangement had been made between the East Indian and another Railway whereby the latter supplied 150 wagons for the carriage of coal required by it. This was not regarded as objectionable, because the wagons could be run between fixed points in rates of fifty wagons or so at convenient dates. The Bengal Nagpur and East Indian Railway Companies were willing to extend the same facilities to Railways generally, and the Railway Board had been asked to move the two companies concerned to deal in the same way with the larger coal companies which can work under similar conditions. Regarding the proposals made to Government by several Companies for the purchase or lease of certain of the State lines, negotiations had not yet reached a stage at which any public announcement could be made, and it was the desire of the Government that mercantile opinion in Calcutta should be consulted before any decision regarding the transfer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to a company was arrived at. Though experts of coal and managers showed a tendency of decline, there was no sign of any check in the development of the mineral resources of the country. A small informal committee sat recently to revise the rules under which mining concessions were granted and its recommendations would be circulated for opinion among the local governments and commercial associations interested and on consideration of the replies Government would submit their proposals to the Secretary of State with whom the final decision lay. Government looked forward hopefully to a time when industries of the country would absorb a much larger proportion of it mineral resources than at present. They welcomed the scheme for the Sini Iron and Steel Works and were prepared to assist other industrial enterprises in a similarly substantial manner.

Referring in the course of his speech to Mr. Apcar's remarks about the desirability of encouraging wagon building firms in this country, Mr. Harvey said that Government as well as the Railway Board were most anxious to give all the assistance in their power subject to the condition that "bona fide" manufacturing work was carried out and not merely importing of practically finished stock The State railways had been instructed since last year to invite tenders locally for twenty-five per cent. o their requirements and the Railway Board had done all in their power to induce the Railway companies to do the same. Specific instances brought to notice would be enquired into.

THE HON'BLE MR. MILLER'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller commenced his speech with some general remarks on the famine and then replied to Mr. Gokhale's charge that there had been no development of the resisting power of the people. After carefully watching the progress of relief and studying all evidence he had formed an entirely different opinion. How is it, asked Mr. Miller, that in this famine, following on an extraordinary poor rainfall, with prices higher than in 1897, there are no worst features associated with famine? How little we hear of gangs of wanderers, and increase of crime. How few are the paupers in poor houses. There was, he said, a great increase in the price of wages all over the country save in the outlying tract of the Ganjam in Madras. The Hon'ble Member fully admitted the existence of high prices, and said the scope of gratuitous relief had been introduced to meet the same. The distress must inevitably continue, and in some parts deepen until the monsoon is well established. Alluding to agriculture he said important developments are now in progress. Last year 17 1/2 lakhs had been spent and this year the budget was 28 lakhs The Civil Veterinary Department had risen from 6 to 15 lakhs. The field was a wide one in combating the disease and excellent results had arready been obtained, especially in fighting the palm disease in the Godaveri delta, and in inoculation against rinderpest. He expected shortly to see Veterinary Colleges thronged by larger crowds of students.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Harvey Adamson began by referring to the complaints made by Mr. Apcar and the Maharaja of Darbhanga. As to delay in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme he had hoped that the progress might have been faster, but the matter was being pushed on with steadily, and with so large a scheme it was not possibly to do so otherwise than slowly. During the past few days however, a reply had been received from the Secretary of State approving most of the Government of India's proposals in the matter and agreeing to a receiving contribution of one and a half lakhs of rupees for sixty years in addition to the initial contribution previously announced. The working out of the proposals on this basis would now be proceeded with which would then be submitted to the Secretary of State.

Sir Harvey then went on to discuss the separation of the Judicial and Executive.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson said:—My Lord,—I propose to say a few words on a subject on which volumes have been written during the past few years—the separation of judicial and executive functions in India. In 1899 the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India a memorial signed by ten gentlemen, seven of whom had held high judicial office in India in which the memorialists asked that a scheme might be prepared for the complete separation of judicial and executive functions. They based their condemnation of the existing system largely upon notes illustrating its alleged evils which were compiled by Mr. Manmohan Ghose, a Barrister in large criminal practice. The memorial was referred to Local Governments and to high judicial officers in India for report, with the result that an enormous mass of correspondence has accumulated. This correspondence disclosed a decided preponderance of opinion in favour of the existing system, but whether it was the weight of their contents that has so long deferred a decision of the papers or the weight of the question is more than I can say.

A HEAVY TASK.

The study of the correspondence has been a tedious and laborious process, but having completed it, I am inclined to think that the consensus of opinion against a change may have been due in a great measure to the faulty presentation by the memorialists of the case for separation as well as to the obvious defects of the constructive proposals put forward by them which were shown by the Government of Bengal to be likely to cost many lakhs of rupees in that province alone. The authors of the memorial, in my view, put their case very feebly when they rested it on a few grave judicial scandals which were alleged to have occurred from time to time. It was easy to show that many of these scandals could have occurred even if the functions had been separated. Many who have reported their satisfaction with the existing system have followed the memorialists and been impressed by the comparative infrequency of grave judicial scandals in India, having their cause in the joinder of functions and by the certainty of their being exposed to light and remedied.

PERFECTION IMPOSSIBLE.

Scandals may to some extent exemplify the defects of a system, but there can be no doubt that whatever system be adopted, scandals must occur. Occasionally—very rarely I hope—we find the unscrupulous officer, less infrequently we find the incompetent officer; but not so seldom do we find the too zealous officer, perfectly conscientious, brimming over with good intentions, determined to remedy evils but altogether unable to put into proper focus his own powers and duties and the rights of others. With officers of these types—and they cannot be altogether eliminated—occasional public scandals must occur not only in India, but elsewhere, as a perusal of any issue of "Truth" will show. I see no reason for believing that they occur more frequently in India than in England or any other country. But this at least may be said for the Indian system of criminal administration, that in no country in the world is so perfect an opportunity given for redressing such scandals when they occur.

THE EXISTING SYSTEM.

But though the preponderance of opinion in the correspondence is as I have stated, a deeper search reveals considerable dissatisfaction with the existing system. This is expressed chiefly in the reports of judicial officers. The faults of the system are not to be gauged by instances of gross judicial scandals: they are manifested in the ordinary appellate and revisional work of the higher judicial tribunals. In one case a sentence will be more vindictive than might have been expected if the prosecution had been a private one; in another a conviction has been obtained on evidence that does not seem to be quite conclusive. In short, there is the unconscious bias in favour of a conviction entertained by the Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district, or by the Magistrate who is subordinate to that Magistrate and sees with his eyes the exercise of control over the subordinate Magistrates by whom the great bulk of criminal cases are tried is the point where the present system is defective.

CONTROL OF SUBORDINATES.

This control indirectly affects the judicial action of the subordinate magistrates. It is right and essential that the work of the subordinate magistrates should be subject of regular and systematic control, for they cannot be relied on more than any other class of subordinate officers to do their work diligently and intelligently without it. But if the control is exercised by the officer who is responsible for the peace of the district there is the constant danger that the subordinate magistracy may be unconsciously guided by other than purely judicial considerations. I fully believe that subordinate magistrates very rarely do an injustice wittingly. But that inevitable result of the present system is that criminal trials affecting the general peace of the district are not always conducted in the atmosphere of cool impartiality which should pervade a court of justice. Nor does this completely define the evil which lies not so much in what is done as in what may be suspected to be done, for it is not enough that the administration of justice should be pure: it can never be the bedrock of our rule unless it is also above suspicion.

POSSIBLE LOSS OF PRESTIGE.

Those who are opposed to a separation of functions are greatly influenced by the belief that the change would materially weaken the power and position of the District Magistrate and would thus impair the authority of the Government of which he is the chief local representative. The objection that stands out in strongest relief is that prestige will be lowered and authority weakened if the officer who has control of the police and who is responsible for the peace of the district is deprived of control over the magistracy who try police cases. Let me examine this objection with reference to the varying stages of the progress of a community. Under certain circumstances it is undoubtedly necessary that the executive authorities should themselves be the judicial authorities. The most extreme case is the imposition of martial-law in a country that is in open rebellion.

THE EXPERIENCE OF BURMA.

Proceeding up the scale we come to conditions which I may illustrate by the experience of Upper Burma. For some years, after the annexation order had not yet been completely restored and violent crime was prevalent. Military law had gone and its place had been taken by Civil law of an elementary kind. District Magistrates had large powers extended to life and death. The High Court was presided over by the Commissioner an Executive Officer. The Criminal law was relaxed and evidence was admitted which under the strict rules of interpretation of a more advanced system would be excluded. All this was rendered absolutely necessary by the conditions of the country. Order would never have been restored if the niceties of law as expounded by lawyers had been listened to or if the police had not gone hand in hand with the judiciary. Proceeding further up the scale we come to the stage of a simple people generally peaceful but having in their character elements capable of reproducing disorder who have been accustomed to see all the functions of Government united in one hand and who neither know nor desire any other form of administration. The law has become more intricate and advanced and it is applied by the courts with all the strictness that is necessary in order to guard the liberties of the people, examples would be easy to find in the India of the present day. So far I have covered the stages in which a combination of magisterial and police duties is either necessary or is at least not indexpedient. In these stages the prestige and authority of the executive are strengthened by a combination of functions.

OTHER IDEAS.

I now come to the case of a people among whom very different ideas prevail. The educated have become imbued with western ideals. Legal knowledge has vastly increased. The lawyers are of the people and they have derived their inspirations from western law. Anything short of the most impartial judicial administration is contrary to the principles which they have learned. I must say that I have much sympathy with Indian lawyers who devote their energies to making the administration of Indian law as good theoretically and practically as the administration of English law. Well, what happens when a province has reached this stage and still retains a combination of magisterial and police functions? The inevitable result is that the people are inspired with a distrust of the impartiality of the judiciary.

THE PEOPLE'S REAL OPINION.

You need not tell me that the feeling is confined to a few educated men and lawyers and is not shared by the common people. I grant that if the people of such a province were asked one by one whether they objected to a combination of functions, nine ty per cent. of them would be surprised at the question and would reply that they had nothing to complain of. But so soon as any one of these people comes into contact with the law his opinions are merged in his lawyer's. If his case be other than purely private and ordinary, if, for instance, he fears that the police have a spite against him or that the District Magistrate as guardian of the peace of the district has an interest adverse to him, he is immediately imbued by his surroundings with the idea that he cannot expect perfect and impartial justice from the magistrate. It thus follows that in such a province the combination of functions must inspire a distrust of the magistracy in all who have business with the courts. Can it be said that under such circumstances the combination tends to enhancement of the prestige and anthority of the executive? Can any Government be strong whose administration of justice is not entirely above suspicion? The answer must be in the negative. The combination of functions in such a condition of society is a direct weakening of the prestige of the Executive.

CAUTIOUS ADVANCE.

On these grounds the Government of India have decided to advance cautiously and tentatively towards the separation of judicial and executive functions in those parts of India where the local conditions render that change possible and appropriate. The experiment may be a costly one, but we think that the object is worthy. It has been consistently pressed on us by public opinion in India. I have had the pleasure of discussing the question with Indian gentlemen, among others with my colleagues the Hon'ble the Maharajah of Darbhanga and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. Their advice coincides with my own view, that the advance should be tentative and that a commencement should be made in Bengal including Eastern Bengal. It is from Bengal that the cry for separation has come, and if there is any force in the general principles which I have expounded, it would appear that the need for a separation of police and magisterial functions is more pressing in the two Bengals than elsewhere. One cause may be found in the intellectual character of the Bengali; another in the absence of a revenue system which in other provinces brings executive officers into closer touch with the people; another in the fact that there is no machinery except the police to perform duties that are done elsewhere by the better class of revenue officers; another in the fact that there are more lawyers in Bengal than elsewhere; and another I suspect in the greater interference by the District Magistrate with police functions in Bengal than in other Provinces. These may or may not be the real causes, but most certainly the general belief is that the defects of a joinder of functions are most prominent in the Bengals, and it is on those grounds that we have come to the conclusion that a start should be made in these two provinces.

EASY ADVISE.

It is a very easy matter to propose as an abstract principle that magisterial and police functions should be separated, but in the descent to actual details the subject bristles with difficulties. A solution has been attempted and it is being sent to the two local Governments for criticism. It is desirable that it should be submitted to the criticism of the public at the same time. I may therefore now disclose the details; but in doing so I desire to state clearly that the tentative solution is not a final expression of the decision of the Government of India and that it is merely a suggestion thrown out for criticism with the idea of affording assistance in the determination of a most difficult problem. The general principle outlined is that the trial of offences and the control of the magistrates who try them should never devolve on officers who have any connection with the police or with executive duties, while on the other hand the prevention of crime should be a function of the district officer and his executive subordinates, who are responsible for the preservation of the peace of the district. The outlines of the scheme, stated boldly and without discussion, are as follows:

THE PROPOSALS.

(1). Judicial and executive functions to be entirely separated to the extent that an officer who is deputed to executive work shall do no judicial work and *vice versa*, except during the short period when he is preparing for departmental examinations. (2). Officers of the Indian Civil Service to chose after a fixed number of years service whether their future career is to be judicial or executive and hereafter to be employed solely on the career to which they have been allotted. The allotment to depend on choice modified by actuarial considerations. (3) Officers of the Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and if possible members of the Subordinate Civil Service to be subject to the same conditions as in (2). The period after which the choice is to be exercised may be different. (4) During the period antecedent to the choice of a career, officers of both services to be gazetted to Commissioners of divisions and to be deputed to executive or judicial duties by the Commissioner's order. (5) During this period deputation from executive to judicial or *vice versa* must be made at intervals not longer than two years. (6) High Courts to be consulted freely on questions of transfer and promotion of all officers who have been permanently allotted to the judicial branch. (7) Two superior officers to be stationed at the head-quarters of each district.—The District officer and the senior Magistrate. (8) The district officer to be the executive head of the district, to exercise the revenue functions of the Collector and the preventive magisterial powers now vested in the District Magistrate, to have control over the police and to discharge all miscellaneous executive duties of whatever kind.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS.

The magisterial judicial business of the district to be under the senior magistrate, who will be an officer who has selected the judicial line either, an Indian Civilian or a Deputy Magistrate of experience. He will be the head of the magistracy and his duties will be (1) to try important criminal cases; (2) to hear appeals from second and third class magistrates; (3) to perform criminal revision work; and (4) to inspect Magistrates' courts. In districts where these duties do not give him a full day's work he may be appointed an additional District Judge and employed in civil work and in inspecting civil courts. If where the senior magistrate is an officer of the Provincial Civil Service it is considered inexpedient on account of his lack of experience to give him civil work he may be appointed Assistant Sessions Judge. In either capacity he would give relief to the District and Sessions Judge. At head-quarters of districts where there are at present Indian Civilians, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Collectors, a certain number to be deputed to executive and the remainder to judicial work.

(11) Sub-divisional boundaries to be rearranged and each district to be divided into Judicial subdivisions and Executive sub-districts. The boundaries of these need not be conterminous. The area of a judicial sub-division to be such as to give the judicial officer in charge a full day's work and similarly with executive sub-districts. Boundaries to be arranged so as to disturb existing conditions as little as possible. (12) Thus the whole district is divided into an executive, (a) head-quarters, (b) sub-districts, and also into a judicial, (a) headquarters, (b) sub-divisions, and the staff is divided into an executive under the district officer, *viz.*, (a) the district officer (b), a certain number of Indian Civilians, Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors at head-quarters (c) an Indian Civilian or Deputy Collector for each sub-district. (B), Judicial under the senior magistrate, *viz.*, (a) the senior magistrate, (b) a certain number of of Indian Civilians, Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Magistrates at head-quarters, (c) an Indian Civilian or Deputy Magistrate for each sub-division. (13). The district officer to be empowered as a district magistrate and certain other executive officers to be empowered as first class magistrates solely for the performance of the preventive functions of Chapter 8 (omitting Section 106) to Chapter 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

LORD KITCHENER'S SPEECH.

Lord Kitchener said:—The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and some other members allnded to apossible reduction in military expenditure consequent on the recent Agreement and the cordial relations which so happily exist between a great Northern Power and ourselves. The Council may rest assured that this factor has by no means been lost sight of nor has it been underrated. But it must be remembered that other mighty considerations affecting the external and internal security of this country have to be kept constantly in view.

SIR ANDREW FRASER'S SPEECH.

Sir Andrew Fraser said:—The proposed separation of the Executive and Judicial would be considered by his Government, but the results would have to be submitted first to the Government of India.

Regarding the Budget he congratulated Mr. Baker upon having, in spite of the famine, framed a statement which inspired nothing but hope. He regretted, however that the Government of India had not found it possible either to take the cost of grain compensation allowance upon itself or to relieve Bengal of the public works cess, though similar local rates had been removed in other provinces.

Regarding the criticism which had been offered by the Maharaja of Darbhanga and Mr. Apcar in connection with the Calcutta Improvement he claimed that much had already been done and pointed out that the improvement scheme would not relieve the Municipality of responsibility for sanitation.

MR. BAKER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Baker commenced his speech by reviewing the character of the debates on the Budget. For the last fifteen years it was a real debate on the budget and scarcely a point was raised that did not concern the statement before the Council. Now, observations are made ranged over the whole field of Indian administration and many points had only a nominal financial bearing although many comments, and suggestions were thoughtful and instructive and always received the attention of Government. If the Council were later on in England the need for stricter regularity in procedure and closer insistence on rules of relevancy would become imperative. No reflection was intended on the comments of to-day, on the contrary many of them were very much to the point.

He then proceeded to reply to remarks. He was sorry he could hold out no expectation of any increase to provincial grants to Burma and was glad Madras was satisfied with its settlement.

Replying to Mr. Reynolds he said he recognised further assistance was necessary for famine and though full measure could not be stated to-day the United Provinces need not fear they would be dealt with in an illiberal spirit.

As for special grants for plague, considering the circumstances he thought them liberal, but in future public health stood an excellent chance of sharing in further assistance.

In dealing with Mr. Chitnavis idea of abolishing Excise duty on Indian cotton piece-goods he pointed out such a policy would result in the loss of import duties also of about 4 1/2 crores per annum. As for the incidence per head of salt tax he had merely quoted the European figures as many in India talked as if India was the sole country where a necessary of life was taxed. Alluding to railway finance Government was by no means deaf to complaints, but the question is now being considered by the strongest Committee (Sir J. Mackay's) and it is a waste of time to propound views meanwhile.

He entirely disagreed with Mr. Gokhale's remark that the financial position is weaker than in 1900. Local Government had built up reserves and 5 crores of rupees and taxtation had been remitted. He also said he would be glad to see a million sterling provided for public sanitation, but sanitation was current expenditure and surpluses could not be applied as suggested.

In speaking on the question of Cash Balances the Financial Minister said that it was now the policy of the Government to increase this to 12 crores. Referring to high prices and distress Mr. Miller had already stated Government were considering the question of appointing a Committee, on the subject. With regard to the suggestion of high additions made to the rupee currency, the whole of the new coinage had been undertaken to meet the demands of trade and the tendency had been to lag behind trade requirements and Government had carefully adhered to Sir Clinton Dawkins' principles. In this respect Mr. Baker said:—"I am aware that it may be alleged that rupees coined in answer to trade demands may not be redundent so long as the demand exists, but that when it slackens off they have no outlet and then became redndant. But whether that be so or not the history of the present rise in prices lends no colour to the argument, for the activity of Indian trade and the consequent demand for currency were as prominent and vigorous as ever down to August last, and if the argument were sound there would have been no redundancy until six months ago.

Yet we know well that the rise in prices began long before then. Moreover Mr. Baker continued that if the cause for high prices were due to this coinage other staples than food grains would also have risen in price. This is not the case, except in oil seeds cow hides and raw tobacco. Again, he showed that the gold value of the rupee had not been depressed in anything like the same proportion. India was by no means the only country now suffering from high prices. England, Germany, Egypt and Japan were all suffering also. Finally, while he would not commit himself on a matter so obscure and controversial he thought it would be a matter for little surprise if, as a result of enquiry, it should be found that the movements of prices in India, in so far as they are not due to local and temporary causes are traceable to the some cause connected with the value of metallic money, both gold and silver, in the markets of the world.

Dealing with the question of additions to the coinage the Hon. Mr. Baker combated the theory put forward by Mr. Gokhale that these led to high prices, as based upon misleading figures. The annual wastage of the currency was now estimated at about four crores per annum and a much larger circulation was required now than was sufficient in former years, yet the annual addition to the coinage was less now by 1½ crores than fifteen years ago and he did not think there need be the smallest apprehension of redundancy. Should such redundancy, however, occur, it would be cleared off automatically by the issue of gold or the sale of bills in London; the question of whether redundancy led to high prices was a highly controversial one. If however, we assumed that the currency did become temporarily in excess of requirements there could under these circumstances be no fear that such a condition of things would last.

In conclusion Mr. Baker acknowledged the general favourable spirit in which the Budget had been received in the Council and the frank and friendly nature of the observations and criticisms made. It was not a progressive Budget, but a serious famine was being combated and he thought the Government had reason to congratulate themselves that they were marking time and not pulling back. Of the latter there was neither sign nor apprehension and if the ensuing rains should be normal the prosperity and progress of the country might be expected to resume their forward course.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Last year it was my good fortune to be able to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Baker on the general prosperity which continued to assure the success of his financial policy, and though to-day we have been called upon to consider a budget framed, I regret to say, under very different conditions, I cannot but express to him my appreciation—in which I know—my colleagues will share of the administrative ability which has enabled him so well to meet a period of financial strain. We have again to deal with a famine, less serious no doubt than that of 1897 or 1900 but bringing with it much misery and suffering for the people of India, making heavy calls upon our revenue and grievously delaying expenditure which last year we had every reason to hope might be still further devoted to the development of the country and the welfare of its population. The extent and severity of the present famine is, perhaps, not quite fully realised, or, possibly, the knowledge that far better machinery exists for coping with distress than was available in former years has relieved the anxiety of the public, forgetful of the demands entailed upon the public purse.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker has told us that in the present year over 2 crores of rupees have been already distributed in the afflicted districts and that 2 crores are being provided for issue next year, in comparison with 2·3 crores in 1896-1898 and 2·9 crores in 1899-1901. But it is money well spent, for with the terrible history of former famines still fresh in our memories I cannot but think we may gratefully recognise the result of past experience in the admin'strative efficiency which has enabled us with no greater strain to provide for a famine area of approximate 150,000 square miles, 1½ millions of persons are in receipt of relief and in the midst of all this distress a ray of sunshine lights up the gloomy outlook, for the ravages of the plague are weakening. The total deaths from plague in Bombay, the United Provinces and Punjab in 1908 are very much lower than those of the corresponding period in 1907. I find that in January and February of the latter year, the deaths in those provinces were 44,319 and 78,063 against 7,445 and 11,898 in January and February of this year. Whilst the total deaths in January and February, 1907, were 122,382 against 18,343, in the same months of this year there has been an enormous reduction in mortality and, allowing for climatic influences I trust that we may not be too sanguine in hoping that this terrible scourge is at last beginning to give way to scientific research and to the energy of our officers assisted by the people themselves.

The Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds has told us of the efforts made by the Government of the United Provinces to familiarise the people with the idea of inoculation and of the reassuring effects of His Majesty's gracious letter of sympathy, and though I am well aware that as the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga has told us the sources of plague as of many other dire diseases are to be found in the absence of effective sanitation, we must remember that effective sanitation in its modern sense is often opposed to long established customs which cannot be immediately thrown aside and, whilst persistently aiming at improvements in that direction we shall, I am sure, for long be compelled to rely much upon those experimental measures which have already been so beneficial when systematically adopted.

To return for a moment to the famine. I cannot entirely follow the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis as to its causes. He admits the necessary results of a failure of the monsoon, but wonders that the same cause does not produce the same disastrous results in other countries. Now all agricultural countries are peculiarly dependent on the seasons; drought and storms are everywhere answerable for much ruin, but I know of no agricultural country so peculiarly dependent on climatic conditions as India is on the monsoon.

A failure in the monsoon must mean scarcity of produce and consequent distress, and so I am afraid it must always be, except that I firmly believe that new conditions will arise as India develops, not to take the place of a good monsoon but to afford employment and a livelihood to those who might othervise have starved for want of food. In the present famine we have already seen something of such conditions, a demand for labour, high wages and easier means of leaving afflicted districts to gain employment elsewhere. As years go on such conditions will, it is to be hoped, multiply and will more and more assist the opportunities for a livelihood. I agree with my Hon'ble colleague that economic questions are amongst the greatest of future Indian problems. I am far from saying there is no political unrest, but I believe that we shall find much more genuine unrest or rather much more justifiable unrest in respect to economic difficulties than in the region of so-called politics. That unrest will be associated with the development of Indian home industries, for, though, India is in the first place an agricultural country, it is in the development of resources that India herself possesses that the increasing educated community must look for employment. India will require to cherish her young industries.

It is on economic, and I would add on social questions, that the future of India so largely rests, questions full of difficulty, both largely dependent for their solution on the people of India themselves. There is much in what the Hon'ble the Tikka Sahib has said as to social life in this country, but no one can know better than he does the strength of tradition and veneration with which it is surrounded and the difficulty of bridging the gulf which separates it from modern ideas, and yet with him I earnestly hope that the clouds are beginning to look further ahead and that racial differences of thought and custom will grow less and less. We have been told to-day of the efforts the Government of India is making to improve its administration in the interest of the people.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller has very ably explained to us the practical and scientific life upon which agricultural interests are being dealt with, and has told us of the success so far obtained by the newly introduced Co-operative Credit Societies in providing capital for agriculture, and of the development of the vast wealth of India's forests, and we have heard, too, of the many measures in progress to meet the growing demands of trade at Indian ports, amongst them the great work at Rangoon which the enormously increased commerce of Burma has rendered necessary.

The outlook for the future is full of promise, but I am aware of the justice of some of the criticisms we have to-day listened to, such as the natural demand for improved internal communication in proportion to rapidly-growing requirements, dependent largely upon a railway administration which we must admit has not as yet proved itself quite capaple of satisfactorily meeting the calls upon it. I need only say that Railway administration is now in the crucible and that I hope a system will be evolved which will keep pace with the times. The Hon'ble the Maharajah of Darbhanga has alluded to the Calcutta Improvement scheme. The evidence that much requires to be done stares us in the face. It is not creditable to a great city that a congested population should have been for so long allowed to exist in its midst with the machinery of sanitation either non-existent or neglected in circumstances fraught with danger not only to itself but to surrounding districts. The Hon'ble Sir H. Adamson has explained the intentions of the Government of India in respect to the scheme which has its warm sympathy. The delay in carrying it out has been unfortunate; at the same time there have been difficulties connected with its furtherance peculiar to Calcutta there has been a dearth of Government land and of the assets upon which necessary funds could be raised. I trust that such difficulties have now been removed.

The Hon'ble the Maharajah has drawn attention, as have other of my Hon'ble colleagues, to the necessity for a reduction in military expenditure, a criticism to which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has referred. The Anglo-Russian Convention has not unnaturally drawn attention to such considerations, but welcoming, as I do, the confirmation of friendly relations with our great neighbours, I cann

NAVY AND SHIPPING NOTES.

THE IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE. The new association created by Messrs. Wyatt and Horton-Smith has made its appearance definitely at last, but we see no sign of its taking the place of the older-established and more sanely conducted Navy League, and indeed we should have been much surprised if it had taken hold of the public mind. The improvements in the navy have been so many and so vast that the nation very reasonably thinks that its affairs are in safe hands. If there had been the slightest indication of any disposition to reduce the margin of superiority held, and rightly held, by this country over its probable enemies we should be the first to agitate, and there is no doubt that the Navy League would have bestirred itself without delay, but the speeches of ministers evince a fixed determination to keep the question of naval defence clear of all party strife, and one after another of them has announced his adhesion to the principle of questioned superiority. Although Germany is undoubtedly increasing her naval force there is at present no cause whatever for anxiety, and ill-judged agitation will seriously discount any steps that might be necessary in the future, should national apathy once more prevail.

A PROBLEM IN SHIP-HANDLING. A case recently came before the High Court of Calcutta, in which conflicting evidence as to the behaviour of steamers was given. It appears that the Hooghly pilots hold that when a ship with a single screw is going ahead at full speed and the engines are suddenly put hard astern and the helm hard aport she will go to port instead of to starboard, as she would if the engines were going ahead. It must be understood that the ship herself is still moving ahead through the water, with the engines working in the opposite direction. The master of the ship concerned, however, flatly contradicted this, and said that the helm would have precisely the same effect as it usually has. It seems to us that, though the ship is moving ahead, the propeller must force a very decided column of water against the side of the rudder that faces aft, and that this amply accounts for the fact which the pilots unanimously assert. Perhaps some of our naval and mercantile marine readers can throw light on the point?

THE NAVY ESTIMATES. There will probably be some outcry on account of the small battleship programme this year. One improved "Dreadnought" and one large cruiser certainly seems at first sight rather inadequate for this country in view of large programmes of rival powers, but we must remember the enormous lead that we have secured over all other countries, and the undoubted fact that her errors in battleship (design) for it is now fully recognized that the provision of nothing heavier than 9.4-inch guns in all classes of battleships up to the "Wittelsbachs" has rendered Germany's battleships of small fighting value compared with their contemporaries in the British fleet) has placed Germany a long way behind in the general value of her ships. We shall be interested to see what is meant by "large cruiser," as there has been no apparent inclination to repeat the "Invincibles," fine vessels though they undoubtedly are. It is quite certain that before anything is done there will be extensive trials with the three mammoths now completing on the Clyde, as the speed aimed at is very far in excess of the designed speed of any other big ships in the navy. Both the Germans and the Japanese have paid us the compliment of imitation in this case, as they have in that of the "Dreadnought" so we are probably not very far wrong. Almost as interesting will it be to hear the details of the six fast protected cruisers, of which much has been written, but nothing definite discovered. The sixteen destroyers are certainly needed, as many of our earlier types are worn out, and not worth repairs. The memorandum, which states that, although this programme will suffice for the present, the country must be prepared to face a large increase next year if the additions to foreign navies demand it, will go far to reassure those who believe that the Admiralty and the Government are in league to sell this empire to its enemies.

THE NAVY LEAGUE JOURNAL. is as interesting as ever, and we can heartily recommend it as worth the price of admission to the league by itself. Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne's articles are in particular worthy of study, and he seems to have taken a great deal of trouble to obtain the very latest details of foreign fleets. This month we have a very good account of the Japanese Navy, with much valuable information as to what has been done to the ships captured from the Russians. Some of these, as we have always suspected, have turned out to be far less powerful in reality that they seemed on paper, owing to the fact that in order to carry all that they were supposed to, it was necessary to sink them far deeper in the water than attention to safety would warrant, so that, not only were their armour belts under water, but they displaced as much as 2,000 tons more than they were intended to.

NAVAL GUNNERY. Really some of the critics are very hard to please. One would have supposed that the recent improvement in gunnery was so extraordinary and so indisputable that the most violent and bigoted opponent of the Admiralty would not wish to grumble, but here we have a post-captain writing over the name of "St. Barbara" making a savage attack on the Admiralty for the system of target practice at present in force, conveying the impression that the public has been deliberately deceived. The fact of the matter is that the conditions of gunnery practice have been systematically made more difficult every year, and that there has been each time a most creditable and gratifying response to the demands upon the service. The returns for 1907 show a further improvement under stiffer conditions, and the Admiralty who are not given to superlatives announce their "extreme satisfaction" at the gunlayers test results. The China Squadron comes out at the top, while the "Achilles" of the Fifth Cruiser Squadron is apparently the best shooting ship. "St. Barbara" is apparently a writer of knowledge, but we miss the sober judgment of his predecessor "Barfleur."

THE EGYPTIAN-CITY ROUTE TO INDIA. The announcement of a combination between these two lines to give a fast service to India is one of great interest, but we think that we should be in a very great hurry before we should be willing to make the two extra changes from ship to shore and shore to ship that this will involve. Still it is a step in the right direction, and travellers by the two big 12,000 ton steamers from Marseilles to Alexandria will have an exceedingly comfortable time, and the excellent arrangements of the "City" boats are too well known to need praising. It is clear that the P. & O. will have to take into account the growing competition of non-mail-carrying lines both in speed and comfort.

SHIPBUILDING. The present time is one of great depression at Home, and there is no indication of early improvement. It is pretty clear that the world is overstocked with tonnage, and the hard case of the builders has been accentuated by labour troubles. One large steamer, however, calls for special mention the Holland-Amerika liner "Rotterdam," launched at Belfast, whose tonnage will reach the respectable figure of 25,000, which is excelled by only three or four ships afloat. The new ships of the Orient line also attract a good deal of attention, and the five which are projected will probably be spread among four different builders, though nothing authoritative is known as to the orders being placed. It will be interesting to see whether they will be engined on the turbine principle, but we think the chances are against it, since they will rarely work at full speed during the first portion of their existence, and the turbine is only economical when running at high pressure.

SHIPS' NAMES. The Board of Trade has announced that there is to be in future no duplication of names such as exists at present, and a sort of copyright will be established, whereby a name may be reserved for a certain time in advance. Certainly it is very confusing in some cases where a common name such as "Britannia" or "Victoria" appears on the placards as a total loss, since several different ships bear the names. It will be irritating for a big line, however, which sticks to a certain system which gives but small choice, such as the Oriental Line, to find that it cannot christen a new ship "Orion" owing to that name having been snapped up by a steam trawler. Some of the "lines" of fishing boats, we notice, make a practice of copying the great Atlantic ships, and so soon as a "Mauretania" and a "Baltic" make their appearance some diminutive craft derives lustre from the great name by the sincere flattery of imitation. It is well that we in Britain do not go in for such monstrosities of nomenclature as do some foreign nations: the N. D. L., for instance, show a very bad example with their finest ships, one of which is cursed with the name "Kronprincessin Caecilie" which, properly pronounced is more suggestive of several people sneezing than anything else. The worst example known to the writer is the Russian "Wellikij Kniaz Alexander Michaelovitch." A ship with a name like that would be half a mile astern when one had finished hailing her.

THE DISAPPEARING SAILING SHIP. The returns show, as can be expected, a further disparity between the tonnage of steam and sailing ships in the world's commerce. The former have increased by over 700,000 tons, while the latter have diminished by nearly 100,000 tons. While this will be a surprise to none, there will be many who regret that the silent picturesque threemaster will soon be a thing of the past. Some attempt has been made by the Americans and Germans to revive sail power by building very large ships with auxiliary steam power to enable them to escape from a calm, and mechanical appliances for the working of the ship with the minimum of men, notably in the South American trade, but it is generally thought that this at the best is a makeshift of no permanent significance.

FIRE CONTROL. We hear that the new battleships of the "St. Vincent" class are to carry duplicate fire-control apparatus, and certainly this appears to be necessary in view of the "Hero" experiments, during which the communications were shattered in a few minutes, but we cannot help thinking that more will have to be done, since it may very well happen that both will be shot away very early in the action. The question is one engaging the earnest attention of the Admiralty, and we may be sure that no pains will be spared to find a solution of a very difficult and important problem. Admiral-of-the-Fleet Sir Arthur Wilson was recently at work on the subject on board the "Vengeance," but the proceedings were confidential, and nothing has been allowed to leak out. We cannot help thinking that the masthead position will have to be abandoned, whatever its paper advantages.

WET-BOB.

INDIGO SEED AND FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY "GAZETTE"

Sir,—As famine is prevaling in some parts of India I would, in the interests of public, request you to kindly insert these lines in your valuable journal.

In the "Vegetable Materia Medica of Western India" by W. Dymock, the following six names of different varieties of Indigo plant are mentioned:—(1) Indigofera anil, (2) Indigofera aspalthoides, (3) Indigofera enneaphylla, (4) Indigofera paucifloa. (5) Indigofera tinctoria (6) Indigofera trifoliata. Of these Indigofera paucifloa is called wild indigo.

The seed, which is called Befri in Gujrati, and is said to have been used in the Baroda State in a poor house during the last famine at the suggestion of the Chief Medical Officer (Khan Bahadur Shamsudin J. Suleman), belongs to the plant named Indigofera glandulosa.

It contains 21·13 per cent of albuminoids, whereas in Indian wheat and oatmeal their proportions are respectively 13·5 and 16. In other words Befri is 65 per cent. more nutritious than wheat, and 32 percent. more so than oatmeal.

Befri is used mixed with less nutritious grains. During the famine it was mixed with grass seeds called Samo and Poharo, made into a dish called Bhedki (which is almost of the consistence of porridge), and eaten by poor people. They looked healthy and strong. In the poor house Befri was turned into flour, mixed in a small proportion with Bajri or Jawar flour, and made into bread. It was added to pulse before being cooked. It was used in some other ways also.

A palatable and very nutritious dish is made by frying the flour of Befri in Ghee, and mixing it with hot simple syrup, and then beating the mass.

Indigofera glandulosa is an annual plant and grows wild in parts of Gujarat and Khandesh. It thrives even when the rainfall is very deficient. It can be easily grown by throwing its seed broadcast in the jungle. When once this is done, the seed would every year fall on the ground, and germinate when it would begin to rain. The trouble of growing the plant has to be taken only once in the beginning.

In ordinary times at some places Befri is boiled in water, and bullocks are daily fed on it,—Yours, ect.

X.

ESPERANTO AS A HELP TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

DR. J. POLLEN lectured yesterday evening at the J. J. Hospital on the use of Esperanto in Medical Congresses—and showed what an advantage it would be if Doctors could settle their differences in a clear and simple international tongue. He dwelt upon the fact that there was now an "International Medical Review" (Internacia Medicina Revuo) published in Esperanto in Paris every month to which medical men from all parts of the civilized world contributed. Alluding to the difficulty of learning English he congratuled Indian students on the success which had attended their efforts in spite of the difficulties thrown in their way by the "non-system" of Public Instruction prevailing in this country. He illustrated his meaning by quoting some of his recent experiences in Madras, where he found the college students deriving their knowledge or English from the Vicar of Wakefield and other almost obsolete works and from lofty lectures preached over their heads in the class-rooms. He met a student coming away from one of those lectures and examined his note-book on the art of composition and these are the notes he found:—

"1. A paragraph is a collection of sentences with a unity of purpose!
2. The distinct stage in the progress of a sentence is a paragraph.
3. The relation of a paragraph of a whole essay is the same as the relation of the sentence in a paragraph to the paragraph.

Rules—1. A paragraph may be expressed by simple sentences.
2. There must be in a paragraph a logical sequence.
3. The sentences in a paragraph needs be explicit to the precedence sentences (sic)."

Dr. Pollen pitied the youth who was being taught English in this inexplicable manner. The best way of teaching "English" was through a simple regular and logical language like "Esperanto". He urged the medical students to form themselves into "groups" and to commence learning "Esperanto" by themselves and for themselves in the interests of the medical profession and of human kind.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "AUSTRIA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "Austria," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 3. The Medical Inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 3, at 5-45 p.m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 4-30 p.m. sharp.

Mr and Mrs Th. Cilentis, and child, Mr Sion, D'Angoor Lt-Col and Mrs J B Dyson, Miss E H M Geddes, Mr and Mrs E St. James, child nurse Col and Mrs W A Mardell, Mr and Mrs S A Nathan, Miss Nathan, Mrs Ochs, Miss Ochs, Mr Rodeasc, Mr Salzmann, Miss C B Selby, and Mr H. Walla,

FROM KARACHI.—Mrs Anderson, 2 infants and nurse, Mr Ernest E Clarke Capt Craigie, Mrs Craigie, Mr Evangelinides, Mr C J Fillingham, Mr and Mrs G Gardner Brown, Miss E M-Hogarth, Mr Mazagachi, child and infant, Mr and Mrs Minck, Miss Macdonald, Col and Mrs, Strahan, Lt G C Slacke, and Mrs F Vanrehen.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

ONE FAIR ENEMY, BY CARLTON DAWE (JOHN LONG)

"One Fair Enemy" is a historical novel dealing with the events succeeding the Parliamentarian victories of Mastern Moor and Naseby. Carlton Dawe reintroduces us to a somewhat familiar theme in treating of the social and temperamental antagonism so often displayed in meetings between Roundhead and Royalist, and of the gradual breaking down of such prejudice in the case of one particular Puritan man and Royalist maid. Nevertheless the book is well-written and the story very charmingly told. Carlton Dawe draws the customary conventional distinction between Parliamentarians of the psalm-singing hypocritical type as illustrated in the crass person of Corporal Sawson and those who profess a serious and simple-minded patriotism, of which sort Sergeant Mast is a pleasing example. His Royalists are the time-honoured swashbuckless of fiction, gay and cruel, who finger priceless Mechlin lace with a light-hearted jest upon their lips in the very jaws of danger. Captain Hugh Anthony, the hero, a brave and chivalrous gentleman, enlists our sympathies from the beginning, but one cannot help feeling that Beatrice Essington pushes the scornful and haughty attitude too far, even for a damsel of such high degree. The process of love-making, however, considerably humanises her, and she appears in a much more attractive light towards the end of the book. A particularly charming episode is the meeting between Mistress Anne Whincliffe and Hugh Anthony, which is described withsimplicity and pathos. The introduction of Oliver Cromwell, sitting with hunched shoulders and massive head bent over the inevitable table littered with papers, writing with the inevitable squeaky pen, is a little stagey: so, too is his unconditional pardoning of the man who for the sake of a woman's smile betrayed a very important trust, because he too "was a dreamer of dreams." The plot is certainly hackneyed, and both characters and situations have been made familiar in a score of other novels of the historical-romantic type: yet the story is vigorous and fresh and one reads it with enjoyment from beginning to end.

THEIR MARRIAGE, by Curtis Yorke. (John Long). "Their Marriage" is a tale of two rather uninteresting people, who marry in haste on very little a year; repent at leisure; and finally, after certain vicissitudes, which incidentally have a much needed salutary effect upon the young wife's character, settle down with a prospect of more assurred happiness and greater mutual understanding.

A termagant aunt of the hero, Miss de Tergens, plays a considerable part in the development of the plot,—an aunt of the rough tongue and kind heart species: but her tongue somewhat exceeds the license usually permitted to this not-unfamiliar character in fiction. By far the best-drawn character in the book is Iona MacOstrich, the down-trodden companion of Miss de Tergens. She is humorously described throughout, and the development of her personality is convincing, if somewhat startling. The dialogue is bright, although the characters indulge overmuch in school-boy phrase-making. But, on the whole, we prefer Curtis Yorke in her style of boisterous humour, so well displayed in the irresistibly funny tale "Bungay of Bandiloo" rather than in a sentimental vein.

INDIA'S SAINT AND THE VICEROY, by S. S. Thorburn. The hero of this story is Cosmo Sorel, an amiable millionaire of globe-trotting habits, and a leaning towards Christian Science. He wanders about the world "in pursuit of his ideal, the perfect man—and man embraces woman." In the Cape Colony he picks up a diamond worth a quarter of a million and decides to keep it as a "mascot." Sleeping with it under his pillow he dreams of a children's party years ago at which he met Lady Beatrice Eskmore, then a little girl, now the grown-up daughter of the Viceroy of India. He regards this as a clear indication that "the pure personality of his quest is resident in Simla," and proceeds to India to look for her. He takes an entire wing of the Grand Hotel, is speedily introduced to the Viceregal household, and falls in love with Lady Beatrice, but his Buddhistic principles make him chary of declaring his passion. He is presently, in the course of a tea party at Viceregal Lodge, appointed "Plenipotentiary Commissioner with advisory powers" and sent to Daulatabad, "India's greatest feudatory State," where famine is rife, with a view to awaking the Nawab to a sense of his duty. Sorel finds the Nawab seriously ill with fever, but in the course of an hour's interview in which he "lays the palm of his hand on the frightened Prince's brow, and tells him of the great truths that govern life," cures the patient and transforms him from an indolent debauchee into a conscientious and industrious ruler. Sorel then defeats a conspiracy to depose the Nawab, gets rid of the Begum, a French adventuress and the Nawab's evil genius, starts relief and irrigation works on a gigantic scale and returns to the Viceroy, to receive the plaudits of all India. The scene then shifts to the north, where the Viceroy, accompanied for some reason by the "Minister for Finance and Agriculture," is in camp at Attock, listening, through the telephone, to the progress of a frontier war with the Pathans. The tribesmen are defeated, and Sorel is despatched by special train and relays of horses to the front to arrange terms. He arrives at daybreak at the General's tent, and calling out *"Koi hai!"* rouses the sleepy orderly." (This incident is instructive as showing Mr. Thorburn's nation of the conduct of frontier campaigns. Sorel then "clothes himself in a loose nondescript costume of spotless white, and wearing a large Panama hat" goes to meet the Pathan "jirgahs." Arrived in their midst he "removes his hat, bows his head, and slipping off his shoes, kneels down on a small prayer-carpet and prays for light and guidance." This behaviour so impresses the Pathans, that they instantly accept his terms, and with a view to celebrating the conclusion of hostilities are all invited to a feast at which Sorel is stabbed by a fanatical Mullah He is on the point of death when Lady Beatrice arrives and nurses him back to life. Sorel's Buddhistical scruples are now overcome, and he marries Lady Beatrice, and sells the Mascot diamond, the proceeds of which go to build a College for Pathans on the spot where he was stabbed. The ungrateful Pathans, however, objecting to "the spread of individualism which the newfangled teaching at the College was bringing about" rise and burn it down. Their country is therefore annexed and "Sorel's heart was glad again, though with a chastined gladness only, because men were not yet ready for the light." Here the book ends. It is long since we have read anything quite so foolish.

We have read with much interest the first four numbers of the "FABIAN SOCIALIST SERIES," recently published by A. C Fifield, London. Each number consists of a series of essays, most of them reprints of papers read before the Fabian Society or published in various periodicals. We commend their perusal to all who are interested in social questions, no matter what their political creed may be. The modern Socialist position is lucidly stated by Mr. Sidney Webb in an essay on the "Difficulties of Individualism." Beginning with a tribute to "the little knot of noble-minded enthusiasts who broke the chains of the ologarchic tyranny of the 18th century" Mr. Webb argues that their work was essentially destructive. Their guiding principles were "that the best government is that which governs least,; that open competition and complete freedom from legal restrictions furnish the best guarantees of a healthy industrial community: and that the best possible social state will result for each individual pursuing his own interest in the way he thinks best." These principles have been discredited: "the answer of modern statesmanship is that unfettered individual competition is not a principle to which the regulation of industry can be entrusted. . . . Modern socialism is not a faith in artificial Utopia, but a rapidly spreading conviction that social health and consequently human happiness is something to be consciously pursued as an end in itself: that the production and distribution of wealth cannot safely be entrusted to the unfettered freedom of individuals, but needs to be organised for the benefit of the whole community, and that the best Government is accordingly that which can safely and successfully administer most." Mr. Webb will have nothing to do with what he calls Spurious Collectivism represented by the craze for Peasant Proprietorship, Trade Sectionalism, or "joint stock individualism." He concludes that "the real significance of socialism now is the steady expansion of representative self-government into the industrial sphere." Mr. Bernard Shaw contributes an excellent paper, remarkably free from paradox, on the Impossibilities of Anarchy, Sir Oliver Lodge an address on "Public and Private Expenditure" and Lieut. Col. Pedder an earnest and powerfully written essay on the "Causes of Rural Depopulation." The essays as a whole are singularly devoid of cant and rant. We welcome them as likely to do something towards dispelling the ignorance of those people who confound socialism and anarchy, and regard Socialists as merely a collection of robbers intent on grabbing other people's property.

The scene of Mr. R. H. Forster's latest novel, A JACOBITE ADMIRAL, is, it is needless to say, laid in Northumberland; the period is the Jacobite rebellion of 1715. Mr. Forster has the good sense to refrain from making his characters speak in a nondescript jargon under the impression that it represents 18th century English, and from boiling down history books to parade his knowledge of the period. He thus avoids the two pitfalls most commonly fatal to modern writers of so called historical novels. The style is straightforward and, unpretentious, and the story well told.

The RED PERIL, by Coulson Kernaham, is a lurid tale of a European crisis. The German Government proose to destroy every man on board the British fleet by means of "a slug which on exploding generates a gas so deadly that even in the open air it will kill every creature within a hundred yards." These fearsome projectiles are manufactured by German agents in England. At the critical moment, just before war is declared, the secret is discovered: the slugs are seized; Germany climbs down: and the Red Peril—this is Mr. Kernahan's novel term for war—is averted. The story is exciting in a melodramatic fashion: but Mr. Kernahan ought to avoid sentences like the following:—"England's Cubs have travelled to far lands, and call themselves by ne names, but let them see the mother that suckled them standing with her back to the wall, sore pressed by a foreign foe, and by God! sir, there'll be ominous growls from the four quarters of the earth, and the young lions will be at one bound upon the throat of the foe." Has Mr. Kernahan ever seen a lioness standing with her back to a wall?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SALLY BISHOP, a Romance. By E. Temple Thurston. London: George Bell and Sons

A NEW CINDERELLA. By Fred Wishaw. London; John Long.

THE CRETED SEAS. By James Brendan Connolly. Duckworth and Co., London.

VRONINA. By Owen Rhoscomyl. Duckworth and Co., London.

A PRECIS OF THE BRITISH CAMPAIGNS OF THE PENINSULA AND WATERLOO. By Major W. K. Scharlieb, 5th Cavalry. "Pioneer Press," Allahabad.

OPTICS OF THE TELESCOPE. A short elementary lecture by Captain W. Ellershaw, R. A. London: Gale and Polden.

NOTES ON THE MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. By Archbishop Trench, with an introduction by A. Smythe Palmer, D. D.. London: George Routledge & Sons.

CALCUTTA RACING SENSATION.

Libel Suit Against The Turf Club.

A suit for Rs. 50,000 damages for alleged libel was filed at the High Court yesterday against Messrs A. A. Apcar, W. Garth, J. D. West, J. G. Dickson, G. B. Dodkin, and the other Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club.

Mr. Perkins, of Messrs. Leslie and Hinds, applied before the Registrar on behalf of Mr. C. R. Duggan for the admission of his plaint claiming the sum as stated under the following circumstances. The plaintiff who is now a Senior District Engineer in the service of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, went to the Calcutta Races on December 21st last, accompanied by his wife, and was admitted to the enclosures, stand and paddock on payment of the usual fees.

About 4 p.m., while Mr. Duggan and his wife were seated in the public tea room, in the Stand, and were partaking of tea as guests of Mr. Manson, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Mrs. Manson, a man, who, the plaintiff subsequently learned, was Mr. Hutchison, the Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club and a salaried servant of the Stewards, the defendants in the suit, walked up to the table at which the plaintiff was seated, and asked if he could have a word with Mr. Manson. This gentleman thereupon got up and walked out of earshot with Mr. Hutchison.

THREAT OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE.

After a conversation with him, Mr. Manson returned to the table and requested Mr. Duggan to accompany him out of the tea room, to which the plaintiff acceded. He proceeded with Mr. Manson to the paddock exit where Mr. Manson informed the plaintiff that Mr. Hutchison, purporting to act as Secretary of the Turf Club and a servant of the defendants, had requested Mr. Manson that the plaintiff should immediately be removed from the enclosures, stands, and paddocks on the ground that he was a defaulter, and had been posted as a defaulter meaning thereby that his name had been publicly advertised as such defaulter, according to the rules of the Calcutta Turf Club, in the publications and notices issued by and under the authority of the Stewards of the Turf Club, and that if the plaintiff failed to leave the place immediately "there would be a scene," meaning thereby to threaten and coerce the plaintiff with physical violence.

The plaintiff thereupon informed Mr. Manson, as was the fact, that he knew nothing of the alleged default or posting as a defaulter and that the plaintiff had never, to his knowledge, done or said anything to justify such posting. The plaintiff denied that he was, or ever had been a defaulter at all. He further expressed his desire to speak personally to Mr Hutchison or to Mr. W. Garth who is one of the defendants in this suit.

Upon the protests of the plaintiff Mr. Manson went away to find Mr. Hutchison or someone or other of the defendants, and in his absence Mr. Boyle, a zemindari manager residing in the district of Midnapur, walked up to the plaintiff and asked him "if he had had enough upstairs," and thereupon Mr. Boyle joined a group of other persons, standing at a short distance from the plaintiff, including Messrs. Gregson and Pigott, who are residents of Midnapur, and intimate friends of Mr. Hutchison. Messrs. Gregson and Pigott and others began to jeer and point at the plaintiff in a grossly insulting manner.

Shortly after this Mr. Manson returned and informed the plaintiff that Hutchison was emphatic in his assurance that the plaintiff himself, and no other, was in fact the person who had defaulted, and under the apprehension that he would be subjected to further insults and perhaps physical violence the plaintiff left the place.

CHARGE OF MALICE.

The plaint stated that Mr. Hutchison had falsely and maliciously spoken and published the libel that he was a defaulter. He had falsely and maliciously told Mr. Manson, the superior officer of the plaintiff, "he is a defaulter," meaning thereby that the plaintiff had incurred debts within the enclosures regulated by the defendants and had neglected to pay the same, and that the plaintiff's conduct had been such as to render him an unfit person to associate with the frequenters of these enclosures.

It was also concluded that the defendants were not the owners of the enclosures, stands and paddocks and they had wrongfully interfered with his legal rights, and that they had no right to eject him without just cause after they had received payment for his admission.

LIBEL PUBLISHED DURING TWO YEARS.

Subsequent to this occurrence the plaintiff came to learn that his name "C. R. Duggan" had been published in "Racing Calendar" during the past two years, or thereabouts. The meaning and purport of this notice was that plaintiff had incurred debts in respect of bets or lotteries upon horse race and had failed to pay the same; and the defendants intended to cause shame and mortification to the plaintiff and to disgrace him among his fellows. He charged Hutchison, or some of other of the servants or agents of the defendants, acting within the scope of their employment, with having maliciously caused the publication of this notice to be made or continued throughout the period of two years.

The plaintiff charged the defendant Stewards with gross negligence in so publishing and permitting to be published a false and malicious notice of this sort, and he submitted that such negligence amounted to a breach of duty.

As a consequence of all this, the plaintiff had been much injured in his profession as an engineer and a his reputation as a man of integrity and honour, and had been lowered in the estimation of his superiors and subordinates, and his expectations of promotion had been materially decreased. For these, among other reasons, he prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay him Rs. 50,000 by way of damages, and to deliver up all copies of the "Racing Calendar" in their possession which contains the objectionable notice, or, at any rate, such portions as relate to the plaintiff. The plaint also asked for costs and such further or other relief as the circumstances of the case may require.

Mr. W. R. Fink, the Registrar, admitted the plaint and called upon the defendants to file their written statement

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EARL IN EMBROIDERY.

The new note in embroidery is certainly the pearl. Of course, it is, as usual, a revival. Debutantes and dowagers are delighting in these most becoming embroideries, which are prettiest of all when executed on lace. I don't care so much for an embroidery all pearls writes one Lady Correspondent, for these are rather stagey. It is the pearl-embroidered lace of chiffon that appeals to me Lady Victoria Cavendish-Bentinck's presentation gown at the Court had its silver tissue-lined tulle train bordered with a deep embroidery of pearls. A recent bride Lady Ronaldshay, had, on the same occasion, a gown of white satin, with a bodice embroidered in pearls and buns with Garrickmacross lace. And Mrs. Jardine of Jardine's frock of old lace over satin was embroidered in pearls and silver. Another debutante, the Hon. Linda Douglas Pennant, had a gown of white chiffon, embroidered with seed pearls and white silk. Several months ago the bridesmaids of a notable bride wore frocks of white chiffon trimmed with pearl-embroidered Alencon lace, and it was remarked then on all sides how charming and becoming were these frocks. This pearl-embroidered lace is particularly harmonious and sweet with chiffon and, although it would be expensive to buy, it may be managed without extravagance, if a girl cares she may buy some strings of fine the pearls and herself manipulate them about the lace of an evening frock. The frock of this coming summer promise to be nothing of very mixed origin. We cannot part with our picturesque Empire waistline or our bordered open armhole of kimono aspect; but we wish to mix in with these the double-skirt idea, which must result in a garment of Mixed Empire and Oriental and classic origin. It will not be any the worse for its mixed inspirations, so long as they all are harmonious.

NEW CREPONS.

For these gowns, it is predicted, there will be some very pretty fabrics of the crepon order, of mixed silk and wool, that take colour very prettily and of which, perhaps, the most prominent is "Resilda, a fabric that is being exploited by most of the big drapers, and that has the pleasant quality implied in its name of being uncrushable. Whilst very soft and pliant. It will be no doubt a popular fabric for the afternoon frock, as it is of moderate price—between three and four shillings the double width yard—and much more durable than most fabrics. These mixed stuffs I have never yet been able to wear out. They seem to me never to look quite new, and yet never to look quite old or shabby. The bodice of the afternoon frock is rather pronounced at the moment in the pretty complexity of its chemisettes. Some time ago a single chemisette of net or chiffon and lace contented the modish frock, then two chemisettes were suggested there being added a second one of tucked chiffon, corresponding to the of the frock, and now there is generally third, perhaps of embroidery (gold and silver) of which there is just a narrow strip. I do not know whether we shall run to four. Probably not, because there is always a charm and *chic* in the odd number.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

Nearly general rainfall, chiefly associated with thunderstorms, occurred in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but in the Deccan and central parts of the country disturbed conditions almost disappeared. There has been no rainfall of any importance, though a few thunderstorms have been reported.

The depression in Persia, which continues to give rain in Ispahan and Bushire, appears to have moved eastwards.

Burma.—Mergui had one inch of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the moisture in the air is equal to the average. The temperature has risen now to normal.

North-East India, Orissa.—Skies almost clear in north, but elsewhere moderately to thickly clouded. The humidity is in defect in the southern districts, but a little excess in the northern. The temperature is normal.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Cloud persists in the eastern districts, but in the northern parts of the division skies are clear and the air damper than usual. The temperature is normal in the United Provinces and moderate to large defect in the Central India and Central Provinces, though the deficiency in the latter area is not so marked as yesterday.

North-West India.—Skies are lightly clouded in Baluchistan and extreme north of India, but clear in the rest of the division. The air is drier and warmer than usual in the west, but elsewhere the humidity in temperature is normal.

Peninsula.—Nearly general rainfall occurred in the south of the Peninsula, Coimbatore, Cochin, Madura, and Trichinopoly records one inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is generally above the average in the interior districts and equal to it on coast. The temperature is in defect in the deccan and parts of South India, but normal in the remainder of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Few thunderstorms are likely in the North-East India and South of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following informations published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparision with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 27th March 1908 was 29,942 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F, will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH MARCH, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Information from this district is scanty to-day.

United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Jhansi, Cawnpore and Allahabad and the air has become damper than usual everywhere. Winds are south-westerly at most places. The maximum had been 6° in defect of normal at Allahabad, while weather during night was 2° to 6° hotter than usual at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind and the quantity of moisture in the air is less than the average in all places except at Jacobabad and Kotab. Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and north-easterly at Karachi and Jaipur, while Ajmere and Kotah recorded calms. Temperature during day has been 2° to 11° hotter than usual in Sind and at Jaipur, while last night's minimum was 4° in defect of normal at Kotah and 1° to 6° in excess in other places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is drier than usual everywhere except at Neemuch and Indore. Winds blow from east at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Neemuch and Indore and from north of Dwarka and Bhavnagar Para, while calm is recorded at Veraval. The maximum had been 7° to 12° in defect of normal at Veraval, Nee much and Indore, while last night's minimum was 3° to 4° in excess at Veraval, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad.

Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports a few drops and skies are lightly clouded at Jubbulpore, Sangor, Chanda and Nagpur. The air has become considerably damper than usual in all places. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature both during day as well as night had been much below the average at most places.

Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar, while humidity is fairly normal at Ratnagiri and in slight or moderate excess elsewhere. Winds blow from the south-easterly direction at Ratnagiri and from the easterly direction at Bombay and Mormugao, while calm is recorded at Karwar. Maximum has been equal to the average at Bombay and from 1° to 4° in excess in other places. while weather during night was slightly cooler than usual generally.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are more or less clouded in several places and the air has become damper than usual at Malegaon, Poona and Sholapur. Winds are north-easterly at Poona. Sholapur and Bijapur while calms are recorded elsewhere. Weather during day had been 6° to 12° cooler than usual generally, while yesterday's minimum varies from normal by small amounts.

General Remarks.—Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy to the south of Latitude 20°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer "Persia" Captain Powell, will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with the English Mail of the 28th March, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mr E W
Ahlers, Mr B
Anderson, Miss
Anderson, Mr R H
Anthony, Capt and Mrs R
Agabeg, Mr P J
Allen, Major W J
Awdry, Mr R W
Beaver, Col O L
Baker, Mrs J S and infant
Bank, Rev P M
Burton, Mr R C
Balfibol, Mrs
Bamfield, Maj H J K
Banks, Mr and Mrs J
Bayley, Mrs and 3 children
Basch, Mr A
Broinbh, Capt C
Brown, Miss Clifton
Buchanan, Mrs
Burstal, Col and Mrs
Butcher, Mrs child and infant
Brooks, Mr
Burton, Mrs and child
Brown, Maj B J
Brooke, Miss
Browing, Mr C R
Burton, Major R G
Burton, Mrs R G
Bussell, Miss G
Glen Miss
Cardin, Capt D A
Calverley, Mrs
Carrington, Miss C M
Carter, Mr R S
Chesterton, Maj
Chatterton, Mrs B
Claridge Mr G W
Clark, Mr J B
Cleave, Mr H R
Coble, Lady
Coble Mr G P
Cowe, Mrs F W
Craig, Mr H R
Critchley, Mr D B
Critchley, Mr and Mrs C M and 2 children
Crowther, Mr J
Cornelius, Mrs
Cornelius, Mr Oj
Curseljee, Mr H M
Dick, Mr A T
Dolkeshang Mr R G
Davod, Mr H
DeLotbinmere, Mrs
Deeks, Surg, Genl and Mrs
Dixon, Mr T
Downing, Major H S
Ducat, Mr P G
Dunde, Col W J
DeCosta Maj and Mrs and child
Donnelly, Maj and Mrs J D and infant
Dickinson, Mr
Dos, Ias, Miss D
Dixon, Mr F A
Elliott, The Hon Mrs
Elliot, Mr and Mrs A G
Elliot Miss
Esse Somar, Mr
Farquhar, Mr J E M
Foulmin, Mrs and infant
Fielding, Mr H M
Finlay, Mrs and 2 children
Forster, Capt
Finlay, Hon Mr J F
Finlay, Mrs and 2 children
Gaselee, Gen Sir

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

HOME.

Court.—The King, after spending a day in Paris, left on Saturday morning for Biarritz.—The Prince and Princess of Wales are to visit the German Emperor about a fortnight hence.—The French President will visit England in May.—The Prime Minister's condition shows little if any change.

Drama.—"Mrs. Bill", a comedy by Captain Kendall, has been produced at the Court Theatre, and "The Waltz Dream," an Operetta by Oscar Strauss at the Hicks'.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has written to Mr. McKenna expressing insuperable objections to the Education Bill.—Mr. Lloyd-George spoke at stockport in connexion with the Free Church Council meetings last week.—The Bishop of London addressed a large congregation of City men on Monday, advocating the Bishop of London's Fund.—The Welsh Church Commission has resumed its sittings. The chairman urges the necessity of a religious census.

Ireland.—The County Court award of £140 to Lord Ashtown has been upheld on appeal. Police-inspector Preston gave evidence that his report, which is the subject of severe censure, was prepared in accordance with instructions from his superiors.—Judges presiding at the spring assizes have had to comment on serious signs of lawlessness in various counties.

Labour.—A fresh ballot of the engineers is being taken, on terms of settlement practically identical with those which they rejected (possibly owing to misapprehension) last week.—A protest against the Miners Eight Hours Bill has been published, and is described in a leading article.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has confirmed the Judgment against the working agreement between the Great Northern and Great Central Railways.—A marriage celebrated in Tokio by the Anglican bishop has been declared null for lack of registration.—Dr. Forbes Winslow has been fined £50 for his breach of the Lunacy Acts.—Another witness in the Druce case, Mrs. Hamilton, has been charged with perjury.

Licensing Bill.—Members of the liquor trade are holding meetings protesting against the confiscatory provisions of this Bill, which is also denounced by the Liberty and Property Defence League, the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and 50 leading stockbrokers.

London.—The Education Committee estimates its expenditure for 1908-09 at £1,548,717, an increase of £271,982.—There were 122 deaths from influenza last week, compared with 141 in the preceding week.—

Naval and Military.—The Navy League has appealed to the country to insist on a more adequate expenditure than the Estimates contemplate.—The results of last year's battle practice show a further improvement, in spite of increasingly severe conditions.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 5th, the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was read a second time. On the 9th, Lord Tweedmouth explained that a letter to him from the German Emperor, to which attention had been drawn in "The Times", and which was understood to deal with naval matters, was private, personal, very friendly in tone, and quite informal. He said he had replied in the same manner, after showing the Emperor's letter to the Foreign Secretary. On the 10th, the Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the small Landholders' (Scotland) Bill. A hostile resolution was moved by the Duke of Montrose and carried on the following day by 153 to 33.—In the House of Commons on the 5th, the Army debate was concluded, and a discussion took place on the London milk supply. On the 6th, a private members Bill for the delegation of certain powers by county councils to local education committees was read a second time by 196 to 58. On the 9th, after questions regarding Lord Tweedmouth's correspondence with the German Emperor, the discussion of naval affairs was continued by Mr. Balfour and others. On the 10th, Mr. Asquith assured the House that if the German shipbuilding programme was carried out, as contemplated in a hypothetical question, the Government would provide for enough ships to maintain our superiority. An Irish Nationalist resolution was adopted calling for a limitation of Judges' jurisdiction in cases of contempt. On the 11th, an Army vote, for an establishment of 185,000 Regulars, exclusive of India was passed after a reduction of 10,000 men had been negatived by 186 to 41.—Mr. C. G. Clarke's death causes a vacancy for Peckham, where his majority (L.) was 2,339. In 1895 and 1900 the Unionists had majorities of 1,023 and 1,392.

The Hamstead Colliery Disaster.—On Wednesday the bodies of 13 of the entombed miners were found, leaving other 13 missing.

Severe Gales last Friday caused fatal shipping disasters round our coasts.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The New South Wales Parliament was opened on Tuesday.—The Queensland Assembly has censured the Lieutenant-Governor for the recent dissolution.

South Africa.—The report of the Minning Industry Commission is described by our Johannesburg Correspondent as an exposition of advanced "white labour" doctrine.—The mortality among natives employed on the Rand last month was 28 per thousand, the lowest on record. The labourers from Portuguese Africa are said to have complained of ill-treatment by the mining companies. The labourers to be imported from Madagascar are not to be indentured. There were still 28,406 Chinese coolies on the Rand at the end of February.—A committee has been formed to deal with the unemployment and distress on the Rand.—For the new Assembly in Cape Colony 27 members of the South African party and four Unionists have been returned unopposed.—The Natal Government categorically denies Mr. Jellicoe's allegations, the proceedings in the case of Dinuzulu being in strict accordance with the law.

THE UNITED STATES.

Anglo-American Relations.—The pending Arbitration Treaty with the United Kingdom is being denounced, even before publication, by the New York Irish.—Our Washington Correspondent deprecates the allegation that Mr. Root is overreaching in the American demands now under discussion with Canada.

Congress.—Legislation is being greatly impeded, and the Session is expected to prove barren.

San Francisco.—Ex-Mayor Schmitz has been released on bail amounting to £67,000.

FOREIGN.

China and Japan.—China is said to have apologized for the hauling down of the Japanese flag in the "Tatsu Maru," but has not yet given satisfaction for the vessel's seizure.—An edict is issued sanctioning the Shanghai-Hang-chan-Ning-po Railway loan.—In the village of Nolasy, near Tokio, 400 houses have been burnt down.

Belgaum.—Details are published of the financial arrangement with the King by which the Crown Domain is to be suppressed.

Egypt.—Motor Car races held at Cairo on Tuesday in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were stopped by an accident which killed three persons in the crowd.

France.—The Chamber on Monday adopted by 361 to 143 the clause of the Income-Tax Bill describing the forms of income to be taxed.—The Chamber has voted £ 31,832 for the Franco-British Exhibition in London.—The Abbe Loisy has been subjected to the greater excommunication.—The notification of the despatch of reinforcements to Morocco has been received satisfactorily by all the Powers.—The Seine is in flood.

Germany.—It is stated at the German Foreign Office that the Emperor in his letter to Lord Tweedmouth made no attempt to interfere with British naval policy, but merely corrected erroneous views in connexion with the development of the German fleet.—Our Berlin Correspondent says that the German Navy League's methods of agitation are sufficient reason why Germany's naval preparations must be a very influential factor in the decisions of the British Admiralty.

Morocco.—Information reaches Paris that defections are taking place among Mulai Hafid's followers, and that his principal Ministers are negotiating with Abdul Aziz with a view to submission. The tribes near Fez have revolted against Mulai Hafid's adherents. An earlier telegram says that Abdul Aziz seems to be losing ground, and the march of his army to reconquer Fez has been indefinitely postponed.

Norway.—A Swede, apparently insane, fired several shots at the Palace in Christiania on Tuesday. No one was hurt; and the Royal family were absent.

Persia.—The Shah has complained to Parliament of its apathy in taking measures consequent on the bomb outrage.—Grave disorders have occurred at Shiraz.

Portugal.—It is now thought probable that the men killed when the king and Crown Prince were murdered were not the murderers.

Rumania.—A fatal collision between peasant and officials is reported.

Russia.—The Duma has passed a Bill to make the Legation in Tokio an Embassy.

Spain.—King Alfonso has had a very cordial welcome at Barcelona.

OBITUARY.—Sir George Couper; Mr. W. N. Beauclerk; Dr. W. E. Wilson, F.R.S.; Dr. H. C. Sorby, F.R.S.; Mr. C.G. Clarke, M.P.; Sir J. Hoy; Sir R. G. Gordon; Major B. G. Traill; the Hon. R. W. Chetwynd; Major T. Irvine; Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim; Captain H. E. M. Hutchinson; Edmondo di Amicis; Bishop Henry of Down and Connor the Rev. G. F. Holden; Fleet Paymaster Hadley; Dr. A. W. Howitt, of Victoria; Carl Ewald, Danish Author; Mrs. Grenfell (Miss Lily Hanbury).—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN DRAFTS.

In the House of Lords on Thursday March 12, in the debate on the State of the Army, raised by Viscount Midleton, Lord Portsmouth, referring to the Indian drafts, said: I should like to call attention to the effect the three years' system has had on the Indian drafts. In the first place, as the necessary number of men did not extend, our home battalions have had to be stripped year after year of every available man over twenty years of age to supply the Indian drafts. Our home battalions have thus been left depleted of seasoned men. Even with this emasculation of the home battalions we have been obliged to let India go short year after year. For instance, in addition to next year's draft of £6,700 men, which would be about the normal, we shall have to provide at least 550 more to make up the shortage consequent on our inability to supply the full quota due during the trooping season just ended. Then, again we have been compelled to have recourse during the last few years to the most undesirable and expensive expedient of giving lump sum bounties to men in India to extend their service there. These evil effects began to be felt in 1905, and have become gradually more marked until they reached their lowest point during the past year. We look forward to an improvement next year, but that is due to the fact that the three years' system was definitely abandoned in November 1904, and its effects have now exhausted themselves. We estimate the demand next year, including last year's deficit, to be about 7,600 and henceforward we expect a steady improvement. Lord Midleton has, therefore, called your Lordships' attention, in relation to the return which I laid on the table, to the strength of the home Army at a time when the effects of his own terms of enlistment have just reached the climax, and before the sounder system which we have substituted has had time to produce results. Furthermore, he has done this at the time of the year when under any system, sound or unsound, the home battalions are of necessity weakest in the matter of seasoned men—i. e. at the end of the trooping season, when they have just thrown off their annual draft. I would like to remind your Lordships of another result of the three years' system as regards the Indian drafts. We have also been obliged to send out three years' men who had no intention of extending, and who, therefore, had only spent a year or two in India when we were forced to bring them back again for discharge on completion of their term. All this tended to swell the annual drafts far beyond the normal and to increase the cost of transport which, even in normal circumstances, is considerable. This extra cost could not be charged to India, and the Imperial Exchequer has had to bear the brunt of it. The total extra cost involved in maintaining the Army in India in consequence of the three years' enlistments has been £688,000, extra transport charges and £32,000, in bounties, making a total of £100,000, of which Army funds have had to bear £30,000, and India £20,000. I now come to the draft figures themselves. In 1896-97 we sent out to India as drafts pure and simple 7,288 men. In 1897-98 we sent 8,590, and in 1893-99 we sent 7,402, so that the average of these three years was about 7,760 per annum. This indicates the normal drain on the home battalions at a period when the old condition of seven years' Colour-service obtained. If we now take the period during which the effects of the three years' system was left we find some very interesting figures. In 1905-1906 we sent out 8,953 men, in 1906-1907 9,975 men, and in 1907-1908 8,586 men. The average of these three years would be about 9,000, as against the average of the earlier period of 7,760. This is a difference of 1,200 men. But that is not all. We began the year 1903-04 with a surplus of about 350 men in India, and have ended the present season 1907-1908 with a deficit of 550. That makes an additional 900 men on the wrong side. I think these figures amply prove the upsetting effects of the three years' system.

This, then, being the situation as we found it I will briefly indicate the steps we have taken to improve it. We have reverted to the seven years' system, which experience has shown to be the soundest so far as the Indian and Colonial drafts are concerned. We have reverted to the establishment of 720 rank and file, which stood the test of several years from 1892-93 onwards. I am aware it is often argued that an establishment of 720 rank and file is not large enough to meet the exigencies of the situation. My answer is this. Our figure of 720 is not necessarily final, and when we have got the recruiting into a normal condition again we can, should the necessity arise, increase the establishment. But as regards this figure of 720 there is one important factor to aid it now which was absent under the old conditions. I refer to the extraordinary decrease in the annual wastage. The policy initiated in 1902 of increasing the pay of the Army has been attended with excellent results in this respect and I wish to congratulate him upon it. (Hear, hear.) The two millions a year extra expenditure incurred in recent years on the pay of the Army have been well spent. We have developed that policy of generous treatment by laying down in November last that the 3d. messing allowance was to be given to every man on enlistment instead of his having to wait until he had completed six month's service. This general increase of emoluments during the recent year has been attended with very important results. The class of recruits we are now getting shows a marked improvement. The number of men invalided has fallen from 4,973 in 1903-1904 to 2,894 in 1906-1907. The number of recruits rejected as unlikely to become efficient soldiers has fallen from 1,373 in 1903-1904 to 928 in 1906-1907. And in the third category of wastage, discharges for misconduct, it has fallen from 3,656 in 1903-1904 to 2,119. This gives a total decrease from 10,002 to 5,937, practically 4,090 less. This decrease of wastage to the extent of 40 per cent, has a very important effect on the establishment we fix. Lord Lansdowne before he left the War Office was apparently so convinced of the soundness of the system to which we have reverted that he actually began for Reserve producing purposes an experiment of increasing the establishment to a total of 800, but of enlisting 100 of that number for a short period of service. In conclusion, I would say that there is no much minute in existence as that which I have been asked to lay, and as to the reports of the Inspector-General of the Forces, that officer is the eyes and ears of the Army Council, its confidential agent, and his reports are of a most confidential character. We cannot, therefore, lay those reports To do so would mean disclosing strictly confidential documents and would enormously diminish the value of future reports. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH TIBET.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, March 10, Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India whether the British trade agent at Gyangtse had been withdrawn; and whether the like official at Gartok had been, and would be, retained.

Mr. Morley: No, the British trade agent at Gyangtse has not been withdrawn, nor the agent who was appointed at Gartok under Article 5 of the Lhasa Convention.

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware of the many cases of printers and editors of papers in India generally who had been sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment and mulcted in large amounts in fines, under the sedition clauses of the penal code, for publishing what the police term seditious articles: whether the charge of sedition was simply that of nationalist propaganda in the majority of cases; whether the persons charged had usually been young men, many of them under twenty years of age, and whether, in view of the fact that the campaign against the Press by the Government was, in native opinion, a campaign against the faith and aspirations of a people, and having regard to all the circumstances of the matter, he would take steps to have an inquiry with a view of defining sedition within the meaning of the code or with a view of amending the code,

Mr. Morley: My hon. friend has not acquainted himself precisely with the subject about which he questions me. The word "sedition" does not occur in the text of the penal code, and persons are not sentenced for "what the police term seditious articles," but for what duly constituted Courts, and, in some cases, juries mainly composed of Indians, find to be violations of the law. All the terms under which the charges are framed are explained in the code, and I see no need for inquiry. So long as the persons concerned give expression to their "faith and aspirations" without attempting, in the language of the code, to excite hatred, contempt, disaffection, or enmity between class and class, they will, I am quite sure not be disturbed. (Cheers).

Mr. Rees: May I ask whether the young men mentioned in this question are not the agents of syndicates for the propagation of sedition, who themselves escape prosecution by elaborate precautions; and whether, in the articles referred to, British India has not been described as "a hell on earth," and the English as "worse than Nero Nadir Shah, and the devil"? (Laughter.)

No answer was returned.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the fact that the export of Bengal opium had fallen from 53,588 chests in 1906-1907, to 48,000 in 1907-1908, and the further fact that the area of cultivation had extended from 553,897 acres in the former period to 562,500 acres in the last year quoted, he could inform the House whether the resulting crops of such extended area was or would be exported to other countries than China, or whether the habit of opium consumption was growing among the people of India, and that such extended area of cultivation was to meet such home demand and if so, whether steps would be taken drastically to reduce the area of cultivation below that of 1906-1907.

Mr. Morley: There has been no extension of the area under poppy. The standard or maximum area fixed for regulating the grant of licenses to cultivate was fixed for 1906-07 at 594,000 acres. The area actually harvested in that year was 553,897 acres. For 1907-1908 the standard area was reduced to 562,500 acres. The actual area when returned, will prove to be below this figure. For 1908-1909 the standard area has again been reduced 560,000 acres. I am afraid the drastic reduction demanded by my hon. friend would hardly extend employment.

THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

The Glenahiry Outrage.

The Dublin correspondent of the "Times," writing on March 8, said:—

A profound sensation has been created, not merely in Unionist but in Nationalist circles, by the nature of District-Inspector Preston's evidence at the Glenahiry outrage trial on Friday evening. It will be remembered that Mr. Preston's report on the circumstances of the outrage suggested the plain inference that Lord Ashtown had been privy to the attack on his own house. In the course of the inquiry before County Court Judge Fitzgerald, Mr. Campbell K. C., M. P., counsel for Lord Ashtown, denounced this feature of the report, and pointed out also that a number of circumstances within the knowledge of the police, and all pointing directly to the conclusion that the outrage was the work of strangers, had been omitted on the occasion. Mr. Preston admitted that in signing the report he had acted under the orders of the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The County Court Judge, after a two days' hearing, disregarded what he described as the "egregious report" of District-Inspector Preston, and gave Lord Ashtown a decree. This decree was confirmed on Friday by Mr. Justice Kenny.

It may be well, continued the correspondent, to call attention to some of the startling facts which were adduced during the course of this second investigation. In the first place Sergeant Reilly, who had sworn on the first hearing that Lord Ashtown was found by him shortly after the explosion under the influence of drink, now admitted that the charge was a mistake, and withdrew it unreservedly; he also admitted that in his official report to Dublin Castle a few days after the outrage he had failed to make any such charge, and that he had made it a fortnight later as the result of a conversation with District-Inspector Preston.

Mr. Preston's own evidence under cross-examination contained admissions even more remarkable than these. County-Inspector Jennings, Mr. Preston's superior officer, had made an investigation of the scene of the outrage on the day after the explosion, and had satisfied himself that the windows of the room outside which the bomb had been placed were shut at the time. He swore that he had forwarded his report on this matter to Dublin Castle. On August 17th Mr. Preston was summoned from special duty in the North of Ireland, and was placed in charge of the case. He now admits that at the beginning of September he went to Dublin Castle, and was there supplied with certain "heads" by the Inspector-General, and directed to expand them into a draft report. This draft was read aloud in his presence by the Inspector-General to Sir Antony MacDonnell and the law officers, and after certain alterations, was given to Mr. Preston to be typed by the typist in the Castle. This is the document which was afterwards published as District-Inspector Preston's report. Mr. Campbell put in evidence a police circular, by the terms of which the police are instructed, when supplying reports to the parties in malicious injuries cases, to abstain from any expression of their own views. Mr. Preston swore that his report of Sept. 11 was a direct violation of this circular, and admitted that this circular was read at the time when the draft of his report was amended and approved by Sir Antony MacDonnell, the law officers, and the Inspector-General. He further swore that he knew at the time that this report conveyed a false charge against Lord Ashtown, that neither then nor at any other time had he himself made this charge, and that at no time had he the smallest evidence to support it. He swore also that the materials from which he filled up the "heads" supplied to him for his report consisted of a number of statements written partly in ink and partly in pencil, and that after signing the report he had effaced the pencil writings in the presence and hearing of the Inspector-General, and on the same day had burned the statements which were written in ink. All this evidence was given by Mr. Preston in the presence and hearing of the Inspector-General and without any contradiction or repudiation by that official.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Kenny, in the course of his judgment, said it was the report of District-Inspector Preston which had set the matter in motion. He did not wish to say much on this subject, but he felt that he ought to say that, even if Mr. Preston had been threatened with loss of his position in the force and of the Inspector-General's favour he should never have put his hand to a report containing a charge which he said that he did not intend to make—namely, the charge that Lord Ashtown or somebody in his employment was responsible for the outrage. "It would have been more in the interests of justice, and much more satisfactory," said his Lordship, "If I could have arrived at the conclusion that I was bound to direct Sir Neville Chamberlain to produce all the reports, because that District-Inspector Preston's original report has been altered in Dublin Castle either by Sir Neville Chamberlain or by the Under Secretary for the time being, is admitted, and in my opinion, is beyond question." He blamed Mr. Preston for the fact that, not intending to make the charge against Lord Ashtown, he put his hand to a report which undoubtedly did make that charge.

In a later communication the correspondent on March 9 adds:—The only subject of discussion in Dublin to-day was District-Inspector Preston's startling disclosure of the Irish Government's plot against Lord Ashtown. The Unionist Press, in strongly written articles, demands that the question should be raised in the House of Commons without a moment's delay. The "Irish Times," having retold the story of the official concoction of evidence against Lord Ashtown, declares that while Mr. Preston deserves censure, he was by far the least culpable participator in the preparation of the report which was given to the public over his name. A certain course of action was required from him by men who were powerful to make or mar his professional prospects, and he obeyed his orders. It is the Irish Government that stands condemned out of the mouth of its own servants, and, the "Irish Times" says, until the scandal is fearlessly submitted to the touch stone of the fullest public inquiry the Irish Government stands in the dock. It is absolutely necessary that the country should know how far the infection has penetrated, how far, if at all, other aspects of Irish administration have been tainted with the ethics and procedure of the Ashtown case. Obviously, until this matter is probed to the bottom the whole police administration of Ireland must continue to be a subject of profound suspicion and alarm. The "Daily Express" in a double-leaded article, describes the conduct of the executive as "a deliberate, secret, and now fully proved attempt to tamper with the evidence and to load the dice as heavily as possible against Lord Ashtown on the eve of the hearing of his claim." In Unionist circles the presence of the law officers during the concoction of the report is regarded as the most sinister feature of the whole affair.

The attitude of the Nationalist Press to Mr. Preston's disclosures is strangely inconsistent with its previous demand for full light on the whole subject. Although Nationalists everywhere are engaged in eager discussion of the notorious report, the official Nationalist Press to-day maintains a profound silence. The "Freeman's Journal" was the first newspaper to indicate the nature of Mr. Preston's report; it was the first to declare that Judge Fitzgerald's decision could not be allowed to go unchallenged. To-day it has not a word of comment on the fact that Lord Ashtown's character has been definitely cleared of the infamous suggestions against it with which the country has rung during the last six months. The correspondent significantly adds:—

Sir Antony MacDonnell left Kingstown this morning for London.

ROYAL DIVORCE.

Madrid, March, 13.

The only topic of conversation at Madrid is the divorce of Don Alfonso of Bourbon, first cousin of the King of Spain, and son of the Infante Don Sebastian.

Don Alfonso, who is forty-eight years of age, a romantic love match twenty years ago, when he married a lady, named Tomasa Juliana Mendez, who was ten years his senior, and belonged to a middle-class family. His wife was never received at Court, and this led to frequent quarrels between the two. During an outburst of passion recently Thomasa threatened her husband with a dagger, which was afterwards found to be poisoned. It was only on the intervention of the servants that a tragedy was averted.

As a result of this Don Alfonso of Bourbon decided to apply for a divorce, in which case, according to Spanish law the wife must withdraw to a neutral spot. Tomasa has, therefore in spite of her protests, been conveyed to the Magdalena Convent, near Madrid

THE STATE OF THE ARMY.

A Warning from Lord Roberts.

AMATEUR TERRITORIAL ARTILLERISTS.

In the House of Lords yesterday Lord Roberts made an important speech in reference to the state of Army. In the debate on Viscount Midleton's motion "for any Minute of the Army Council approving the further reduction in the numbers of the Regular Artillery, and for the report for 1907 of the late Inspector-General of the Forces so far as it affected the training and efficiency of the troops under the control of the Home Government and the readiness and fitness of the Army for war," Lord Roberts gave utterance to the following solemn warning:—

A little more than a year ago I drew the special attention of this House to certain facts brought forward by my noble and gallant friend Lord Lorat, which showed in the clearest possible terms that an invasion of this country by surprise is a danger that we have to reckon with and must be prepared for. The noble lord who represents the War Office in this House poohpoohed my suggestion that an invasion would be made at the time when we were least prepared for it. He expressed his astonishment at such a thing being thought possible between nations apparently on friendly terms; if I remember rightly, he said that such action would be "brigandage." My lords, the action may be called by any name which appears to the noble lord to be appropriate, but of this we may be certain—that no fear of the action being so designated will ever deter any nation coveting the possessions of another nation from quietly making all necessary preparations to gain her object on the first favourable opportunity. (Hear, hear.) This has frequently happened in the past, and it would surely be very optimistically foolish of us to flatter ourselves that it will not happen in the future. (Hear, hear.)

I conclude, my lords, whether you agree with me or not as to the possibility of surprise, that you admit an invasion in some form or another is possible, or where would be the need for a Territorial Army? (Hear, hear.) And as no one in this House or in any other place can say whether the warning we may receive will be long or short we surely cannot run the risk of deferring to train the Territorial Army until some kind of warning is given. Dangerous as this would be in any branch of the Army, it would be especially dangerous as regards Artillery, and it is because I believe that in no circumstances could the Territorial Army batteries be given sufficient training to take their part in the defence of the country that I venture to assert that they would be not only useless but dangerous. (Opposition cheers.) Let us see, my lords, what is to be the composition of the batteries of the Territorial Army, how it is intended to organise them, and what amount of training is to be given to them. As regards practice, where and how this is to be carried on is not laid down in the Army Orders of the 24th of last month, but evidently a ridiculously small amount of time is to be devoted to this important part of Artillery instruction. There is to be one adjutant for every Horse Artillery or Heavy battery, and for every brigade of Field or Mountain Artillery; one sergeant major for every brigade of Field or Mountain and one sergeant-instructor (or two in all) for every section in each battery (whether Horse, Field, Heavy, or Mountain). In other words every battery of Horse and Heavy Artillery will have one adjutant and two sergeant instructors, and every brigade of Field or Mountain Artillery, consisting of three batteries, will have one adjutant, one sergeant-major, and six sergeant instructors. The training as a unit will be eight or eighteen days a year, while as regards individual training there are to be forty-five drills recruit training, and twenty drills annually in subsequent years—a drill being one hour's actual training and a day's training not less than six hours' work. These eight to eighteen days a year are to include practice, so that the only training that the "unit" would have of any practical value to Artillery would be (leaving out Sundays) seven to sixteen days annually. The horses are to be hired, which means that the batteries will only exist on paper, except for one week or fortnight in every year. I mention this fact, my lords, not because I think that an invader would be deterred from carrying out his object if it happened to be arranged to come off during the Artillery training, but to show your lordships the absurdly small amount of training that the batteries are to receive. A limited amount of training has been already tried, "limited" in comparison with what is considered necessary for Regular batteries, but still a vast deal more than the Territorial Army batteries will receive, and the result was far from satisfactory. For several years past a brigade consisting of three batteries of Lancashire Militia field Artillery has been trained for two or three months each summer on Salisbury Plain. It had the advantage of the following Regular Army Staff:—One adjutant, one sergeant-major, three battery sergeant-majors, three battery quartermaster-sergeants, one farrier, three shoeing and carriage smiths, three saddlers, three wheelers, nine corporals, nine bombadiers, 41 gunners, 27 drivers, and six trumpeters, or a total of 119 for the brigade. Until last year the lieutenant-colonel was a Regular officer, as were the three battery commanders until 1906. The result of this experiment was that the senior Artillery officer reported that he thought that the batteries justified their existence, if considered as a reserve to Regular batteries, from which they differed, in (1) incomplete training and insufficient practice and (2) the high order of discipline essential in a battery. He added that they would, in a reasonable time after mobilisation, be fitted for employment in the field, provided that the commanding officer, the adjutant, and the permanent staff were always retained. His report, in fact, was to the effect that it would be a dangerous delusion to imagine that Militia or Volunteer batteries could be produced fit on mobilisation to be able to cope successfully with the highly-trained batteries of a Continental army.

My own view is that it would be hopeless to expect the Territorial Artillery, with (I may almost say) the few hours of training to be given to as a "unit," ever to be fit for service, but that given a high-class recruit, as in the Honourable Artillery Company, and not less than five to six months' consecutive hard training under experienced officers and non-commissioned officers the first year gunnery could be taught, and also possibly riding and even driving (though the latter would be a great difficulty), while all ranks would inevitably fail in the application of "minor tactics," such as in the selection and occupation of a position, &c. Nothing requires more constant practice than this kind of work in the field, for a battery badly brought up to a position exposes itself to annihilation in the course of a few seconds, before it has had time to fire a single shot. You will realise, my Lords, that it is no exaggeration when I tell you that a quick-firing battery, manned by trained officers, and men, can fire sixty rounds in a minute. From what I have heard artillery appears to be the weak arm in the splendid national army of the Swiss, yet it has a fair amount of training; the men can ride and drive well, and look after their horses, but for want of practice as a "unit" in the field neither officers nor men have a sufficient knowledge of "minor tactics." My Lords, it was because the Boers realised that it was impossible to trust to insufficiently trained mobile artillery that they never utilised their guns in the form of a battery or even as a section of a battery. They work them, heavy or light, singly as "guns of position," and in such a way as from their intimate knowledge of the ground they could get them away quickly when the time for retirement came. Later on in the war, when they had lost the services of the State Artillery, which was chiefly manned by Hollanders, their own want of artillery training forced them to realise the futility of attempting to work their guns themselves, and consequently they abandoned or destroyed them all.

Well, my Lords (concluded Lord Roberts), so far as I myself am concerned, whatever undue military ardour I may be credited with, it must, I think, be acknowledged that at my time of life and after all I have seen of war I may be acquitted of any undue ardour, and that the one-and-sixty years that have passed since I had the honour of first putting on uniform as a Sandhurst cadet may have brought to me some measure of sound judgment with regard to the exigencies of war. (Cheers.) My one desire is to use my experience for the benefit of my own country and my hope is that may be able to persuade the people of this country to insist on its being sufficiently garrisoned to protect it from the invader. I have no axe to grind, and, my Lords, if I persist in telling you things which some of you may not believe, or which others, perhaps, may not wish to hear, it is because I venture to think I know what I am talking about, and because I desire to save the country from a disaster which will inevitably befall it if it refuses to be warned by what has happened in the past to nations very similarly situated and to take the most ordinary precautions for the future. (Cheers.)

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 1st February, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,699, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 412. The total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, 1908, were Rs. 12,792, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 3,289.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

LIBERAL-LABOUR SPLIT.

Right-To-Work Bill Rejected.

London, March 13.

The Socialists' right-to-work Bill—with a clause to give work to every one of the unemployed who asked it, or in default maintenance for himself and dependents—was defeated in the House of Commons to-day by 149 votes. It was supported by the Labour and by many Liberal members, and opposed by the Government, including Mr. John Burns, and by other Liberals, and Mr. Maddison, Liberal-Labour.

No one tries to disguise the truth that the debate and the division mark the cleavage of Liberalism from Socialism. The voting list is, however, in one respect deceptive. Only the very strongest Ministerial pressure and a Government whip kept many Liberals faithful. As it was, no fewer than 288 members, mostly Liberals, were absent from the House. Very many purposely abstained. The majority really means nothing.

The debate itself was on a very high level, easily the best this session. Mr. Burns by common admission made an admirable speech, and Mr. Grayson, despite his flamboyant, Trafalgar-square style, convinced the House of his earnestness. Finally Mr. Asquith's brief little oration was a polished, sympathetic effort.

The net result, regardedly dispassionately and impartially, is that far more Liberals than most people believe approximate with their aims and ideals to the Labour Party. Some day this will be shown conclusively.

WHAT THE BILL WAS.

The following were the main provisions of the measure, called the Unemployed Workmen Bill:—

Workmen who registered themselves as unemployed must be provided with work by a local unemployment authority. Failing work, the authority must provide maintenance for the workman and those depending on him.

Schemes for the provision of work for the unemployed must be framed by a central body.

Persons with "deliberate and habitual disinclination to work" must be subject to enforced control at work for a priod not exceeding six months.

All parties had girded themselves for the conflict. There was a gathering of members such as is rarely seen on a Friday afternoon. Not only were the back benches thronged, but the front benches were filled with Ministers and ex-Ministers. Mr. Burns was in the middle of the long line of Ministers, with an overflowing despatch-box, and with a paper on his knee, whereon he continually made notes. By his side was his lieutenant, Dr. Macnamara, who occasionally prompted, and, when opportunity arose, cheered his chief.

Mr. P. W. Wilson, who moved the second reading, is thirty-two years of age. At Cambridge he was editor of the "Granta" and President of the Union. He has been prominent in social work in South St. Pancras which he represents as a Liberal in Parliament.

He was obviously nervous when he began to speak yesterday, but the occasional cheers of the Labour Party soon gave him confidence. He referred to Mr. Haldane's "hard thinking" about the army.

"We want," he said, "a body of men thinking hard not to give us a nation under arms, but a nation at work."

("Hear, hear,") cried the Labour members

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wilson indicated that he was ready to amend the right-to-work clause. But Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, secretary of the Labour Party, who seconded the motion would have none of this. "The right-to-work clause is the kernel of the Bill," he said, "and the Labour Party stand by it. In this clause," he said, "some of my friends on both sides of the House fancy that they hear the rumble of the tumbrel of Socialism. ("Hear, hear," came from the Liberal benches.) They think they see some melancholy procession of revolutionaries, with a doomed king and redcapped Socialists executioner, on the way to the Place de la Concorde. That is a nightmare vision," declared Mr. Macdonald, and amid the laughter and cheers of members.

With uplifted arm and in ringing tones he gave the House the Socialist view of the debate.

"This afternoon's discussion," he said, "is the mere indication of a great agitation, the opening sentence in a chapter which must be long, exciting, and portentous." The Socialists cheered enthusiastically.

Dealing with the details of the Bill, he referred to the provisions for the maintenance of people. "The cost of this," he said, "will not be more than one Dreadnought per annum, and it will be infinitely more useful to the nation." (Cheers came from many Radicals, as well as from the Labour members.)

Mr. Fred Maddison moved the official amendment to the Bill:

"That this House, while ready to consider any practical proposal for dealing with the evil of unemployment, cannot entertain a measure which, by wasting the resources of the nation would throw out of work more persons than it could assist, and would destroy the power of organised labour, but hopes that the Government will give immediate consideration to the recommendations in the forthcoming report of the Poor Law Commission, so far as they deal with unemployment."

SOCIALISTS ANGERED.

His expression and manner is usually extremely genial. He was by no means genial to the Socialists yesterday, and more than once he roused them to cries of fury.

In sarcastic tone and with uplifted fore-finger, he directed himself to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. "The temperature of the Socialism of the honourable member is subject to violent fluctuations. It rises from zero in this House through an ascending scale in public meetings to boiling point at Socialist conferences. I am assured that at the Stuttgart Conference he was really a terrible person."

Mr. Macdonald's colour rose. Scornfully Mr. Maddison referred to the Bill as the first step to Socialism. "Are you going to put boilermakers at a plough," he cried. "Are you going to put weavers to dig drains? I am a compositor, but I would sooner go to gaol than go back to the land.—(great laughter), and I could serve my country better there. ("Hear, hear," cried the Socialists, amid more laughter.) I am a great believer in getting back to the land, but I always pass that luxury on to other people.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Walter long joined Mr. Asquith and other Ministers in applauding Mr. Maddison's speech.

Mr. Henry Vivian, the Liberal representative of Birkenhead, seconded.

Mr. Victor Grayson addresses the House like an outdoor meeting. He speaks on the high note all the time. A strenuous youthful figure he flung his body first in one direction and then in another as he poured forth a surging stream of words.

Furiously he urged the Socialistic propaganda. It was not the duty of supporters of the Bill to say what work should be provided under the measure. It was the duty of the Government to find a remedy for the unemployed problem. "All we want is money." He was momentarily staggered by the great burst of hilarity his remark called forth.

Mr. Burns had described the Unionist Unemployed Bill as a car without petrol; it was still without petrol.

Up rose Mr. John Burns for the Government. He placed his notes on the table in front of him and leaning on the despatchbox faced the Labour Party and looked at them in silence for a few seconds before he opened fire.

During the past twenty-five months the Government, he said, had done what was possible to ameliorate the conditions of the casual labourer. "Personally, I have brought every hour I could to the consideration of this subject. I have been the Derby dog running down the Parliamentary racecourse, with all sorts of members throwing sticks and stones at me. Then members over there," roared Mr. Burns, extending a hand at the Socialists, "complain of my tone." The House smiled. "Fancy," said Mr. Burns, "revolutionaries talking about tone." The great fabrics built up by the trade unions and the friendly societies would be destroyed by the Bill in two years.

"Humbug! Humbug!" shouted the Socialists.

"Hardly one of the experiments similar to those which would be carried out if this Bill were passed have been found to warrant the money spent and the time wasted on them," cried Mr. Burns, warming to his subject.

"Oh, oh," shouted the Socialists.

The Government intended to wait for the report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law, ready in a few months.

A TELLING POINT.

He went on to deal some deadly blows at the Socialistic proposals. The Hollesley Bay colony, he said, as an estate under a bailiff and eighteen farm hands, had resulted in a small profit or a small loss each year. As a colony employing 250 workmen there had been a loss of £22,000 a year.

"This Bill," he exclaimed, "would place upon me the responsibility of dotting every county and every district of England with relief works of this kind."

"It's not true," shouted Mr. Crooks, fiercely. "Order,"

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

London, March 13.

TWIG FOUNDATIONS.

The disappearance of a Caledonian Railway Company's engine into a morass is a reminder of the fight which Stephenson had in floating his railway over Chat Moss. That, to the ordinary mind, constituted the most remarkable of all this engineer's feats. The substance was so spongy that a stone thrown upon its surface disappeared from sight. To drain so small a space as that contained within a circle of a hundred yards necessitated the sinking of a 30ft. shaft. A 3ft. ditch drained only 15ft. on each side of it; and two ditches, cut parallel at a distance of 10ft., left the middle undrained. The ditches filled with ooze and were useless. What Stephenson did, therefore, was to throw upon the bog tons upon tons of twigs and branches of trees, then, on these, old gates and hurdles, gravel and rubbish, and loads of dried turf. At the sides he put down large tar barrels, with their ends knocked out, and each firmly secured to its neighbour. Month after month the quagmire was thus fed, but in the end the line was made, and the cost was only £7,000 per mile, instead of a total of £270,000 which experts predicted would be needed.

THE GOLDEN VOICE.

The £360 which the Treasury has just received from someone whose conscience has a smart is not the largest sum which has come unexpectedly to hand in this way. A certain "R. D." enriched the revenue by £500 when the late Lord Ritchie was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The gift seems to have suggested an idea to the Chancellor. This sum was for unpaid income-tax; there must be others, he thought, whose conscience would bear a little prodding. Perhaps he communicated his belief to the assessors. At any rate, in assessing a certain firm as to whose income they entertained a doubt, they made a shot at a new assessment. They lumped on an extra £47,000, fully expecting to hear an indignant protest. They were ready for that, and ready to reduce, so long as they got at the right figures. To their surprise, not a word was said. The extra impost was paid without a murmur. If more such shots were risked, perhaps the list of our millionaires now so strikingly small, compared with the lists which American journals proudly publish, would show a considerable increase.

THE SMUGGLER'S MITE.

Income-tax makes deceivers of us all—in wish if not in achievement. Before the income-tax our fathers smuggled, or permitted or encouraged others to smuggle. The Treasury records tell one tale of a smuggler with a conscience, who actually made restitution. He [wrote to Pitt, enclosing a roll of notes, saying that in his younger days, when he followed the seas, he had "carried ventures by which the revenue was injured." The sum he enclosed was, he said, a vast amount out of the small fortune of which he was possessed, and he prayed that it might be applied to the necessities of his country, humbly hoping, "for the quiet of my conscience," that he might be included in the Act of Indemnity which was about to pass. He assured the recipient that he had never acted with violence, and that there was no process out against him. The roll of notes represented £300.

THE WILD HINDU.

Providence, we are told, helps those who help themselves. The law has shown, by heavily fining a farmer who neglects elementary precautions against the spread of gooseberry mildew, that it has no patience with those that won't help themselves. If this became an Imperial principle we should have a healthier Empire, but there would be trouble in enforcing it. India, with disease and distress making life almost insupportable, declines with a resolution worthy a better cause either to help herself or let others help her. The battle against the plague is rendered a thousandfold more difficult on account of the ignorance and fanatic credulity of the populace. A body of some importance passed a resolution declaring the plague not a contagious disease and the precautions of the Commission unnecessary "under the principles of Unani medical science." If the British were withdrawn, and with them went enlightened leaders of native opinion, and the country were left entirely to itself, India would gradually be depopulated by plague and pestilence and the life-destroying animals and reptiles which the natives venerate.

CUMULATIVE TRIALS.

It is not the inertia and prejudice of the ruck of the people alone which have to be fought; the Viceroy recognised that the other week, when he had a conference with a number of enlightened Indians; the native doctor is often a menace to the public safety. Here is an extract of the evidence of one given before the Plague Commissioners; "I attribute the outbreaks of plague in Bombay to three causes—(a) the predisposing cause was the Bombay Municipality; (b) the exciting cause was Nature herself; (c) the aggravating cause was the Plague Commission!" When men such as he are permitted to practise upon the credulity and prejudices of the teeming millions among whom the plague finds its victims, is it surprising that men and women should flee in multitudes when preventive inoculation is suggested? When the method was proposed for Calcutta 300,000 people gathered up their goods and chattels and fled in haste from the city, carrying the germs of a devastating epidemic wherever they travelled.

FAITH AND FUDGE.

The unfortunate man who has had a hand amputated through anthrax would, in Sir Kenelm Digby's day, have been submitted to the famous "sympathetic powder" treatment, which that worthy man truly believed was wont to work wonders and miracles in the land. He got the secret from a friar at the Court of Tuscany, whither it had come from the East. He tried it upon a man whose hand had been cut to the bone by a sword, causing serious inflammation to set in. Digby took a bloodstained garment that the man had worn, and moistened it with a decoction in which the powder had been dissolved. The sufferer left instant relief, and was bidden by Digby not to resume his plasters, but to keep the wound cool and clean. If we look to the latter treatment and disregard the powder, which was never in contact with the wound, we may have some clue to the cure, in which faith must have had no small share.

LIKE TO LIKE.

Bacon, who knew absolutely of nothing contemporary science, despite his encyclopædic learning, believed in the sympathetic powder, and was to have included a description of it in one of his works. He believed in the powder because he possessed the secret of what he believed to be an infallible salve for wounds caused by weapons. Great are the weaknesses of mighty minds. His faith in nostrums of this kind of cures dated from his youth, when he was relieved of warts by an extraordinary method. The old surgeon's believed in applying like to like and Bacon the youth suffered from warts, so boon was his remedy. The wife of our ambassador rubbed his knuckles with bacon, where upon the warts miraculously disappeared. The cure was due, Bacon assures us, not to the action of the bacon upon the knuckles, but to the fact that the bacon was afterwards nailed to a post in a bedroom which looked in a southerly direction!

ENDING A CONTROVERSY.

There is wonderful news from Australia. The [illegible] brings a copy of Life. Dr. Fitchett's magazine which the whole story of the Shakespeare plays for the first time authoritatively given to the [illegible]. The good Mr. Nicol, who says that the Earl of Southampton was the author, is smittensign and thigh; the Baconites fare no better; while those who believe that the unaided Shakespeare was the author of the works with which he is credited sustain as heavy a reverse. I am able, writes a correspondent of the magazine, to state that the neither(sic) of the three mentioned were (sic), the real originators of Shakespeare's immortal plays. A good many people knowing neither more nor less than this gentlemen would be prepared lightly to swear offhand, for a slight consideration, the thing which he means. But then he comes armed to the controversy. His authority is a book called "The Grand Reality," edited by the late Hugh Junor Browne, father-in-law of the Hon Alfred Deakin in which the mystery is fully and finally explained'

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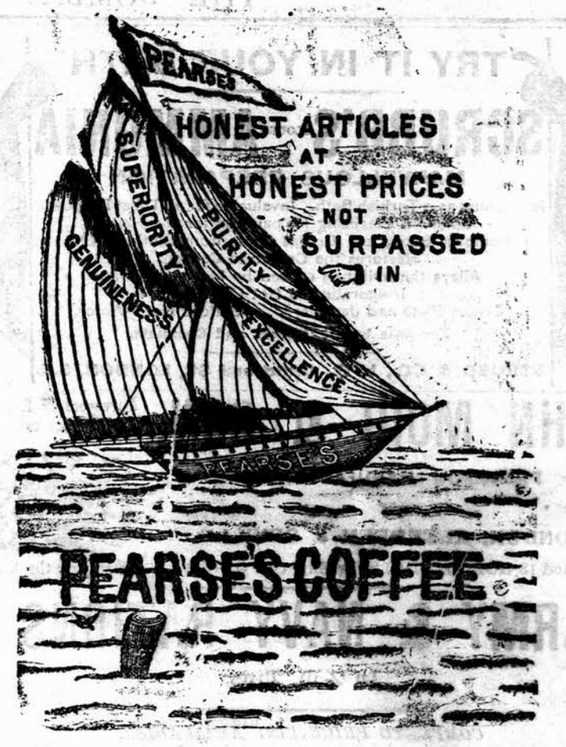

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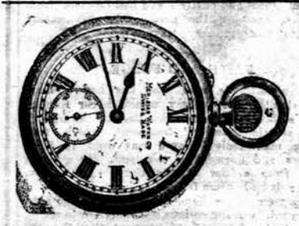

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